B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 308— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1925 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,109
9 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,220
16 „	RANCHI ..		16,657
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,080
30 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..	..	10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..	..	15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,

1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,

2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March, 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,000
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
18th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
8th Jan.	JEYPORE* ..	China & Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
24th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan
31st „	KIDDERPORE*	China & Japan.
16th Feb.	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
2nd Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

30th Dec.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karach and P. Gulf ports.
1926		
1st Jan.	VARSOA ..	Busreh via Karachi
2nd „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
4th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
6th Jan.	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	6083	17th Dec	30th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.
Shanghai Maru	..	4104	6th Jan.	20th Jan.
xMorioka Maru	T. Morei	4469	15th Jan.	25th Jan
Toyooka Maru	S. Tsuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	29th Jan.	12th Feb
Liverpool Maru	..	5864	20th Jan.	30th Jan.
Tottori Maru	G. Masuda	5973	20th Jan.	3rd Feb.
Muroran Maru	Z. Hirai	5374	12th Feb.	24th Feb.
Hakata Maru	G. Matsushita	5970	16th Feb.	2nd Mar

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—

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Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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FOR

1926

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	83,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No 251.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,300
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Bhatiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
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Cawnpore	Kasur	Quetta
Calcutta	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore Cant.	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City.	
Hafizabad		

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

B. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3

BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

C. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1297.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 200 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager

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of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Claucoma Granular lid cured without knife by ourCocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Drms Rs. 2-8. 2 DramsRs. 4 0 Ask free particulars to—NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE Kandi, Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

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The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

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Residency Road, Hyderabad, (DECCAN.)

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SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

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Minimum Twelve Words.

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PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A sound SCHOLAR, well-versed in commercial subjects, possessing practical knowledge thereof and having experience of school management. Salary according to qualification. Only experienced men, who want to stick to the educational line, need apply to R. K. MEHTA, Esq., 28, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
A R2382

REQUIRED SERVICES in Bansda State for the posts of FOREST OFFICER, POLICE OFFICER with Civil and Military knowledge. ENGINEER (Civil) L.C.E. or B.E. MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. Experienced, energetic, smart and honest candidates only need apply to—with copies of testimonials, stating qualifications, previous experience, age and the least salary expected. K. L. GOKHALE. I/C Dewan, Bansda State.
A 24735

WANTED—A Mangalorean, Christian Hindu or other lady educated upto Matriculation Standard and knowing Music and Sewing to some extent, required for teaching English to a Hindu lady and child. Immediately apply personally to COLLECTOR of Bijapur, now at Sardar Griha, near Crawford Market.
A R2386

WANTED—For Mahila Vidyalaya (Girls' High School), Surat, a GRADUATE as Principal. The applicant must be a lady and must be knowing Gujerati or Sanskrit. Apply, stating place of Education, Age, Caste, previous experience and Salary expected, to V. C. JADAV, Secretary, Mahila Vidyalaya, Surat.
A R2384

WANTED—Intelligent, capable and enterprising YOUNG MEN, for selecting jobs according to their natural liking and capacity. PROF. I. B. MEHTA'S (Experienced Palmist and Occultist) astounding revelations based on scientific research have profitted, hundreds of people on the unemployment list. Consult him personally. Address: House No. 467, above New Persian Grant Restaurant, Grant Road Tram Terminus, Bombay.
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OFFICE PREMISES TO LET—Portion of first floor of building at 41, Hamman Street. Apply SOONDERDAS AND COMPANY, Solicitors, Bombay.
C24661

TO LET—Upper and Lower flats of premises No. 77, Motlibai Street, Byculla. Apply direct to SAMEDBHAI AHMEDBHAI MISRI, 146n. Nagdevi Street, Bombay, No. 3.
C R2329

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR, FIRST FLOOR and THIRD FLOOR of Sakerbai Buildings at Sadashiv Street, Kandewadi, nicely lighted and ventilated. Rent very moderate. Apply SOONDERDAS & CO., Solicitors, 41, Hammam Street, Bombay.
C 24660

TO LET for any community—Airy, and well ventilated FLATS of summit Bdg. situated on Tardeo, Forjett St., with Electric fittings. Rent Rs. 70/80/90 and 100 p.m. motor garages Rent Rs. 25. Write or see personally, RUTTONSY POONJA, No. 41-45, D'Souza Street, Vadgady, Mandvi, Bombay.
C R2259

TO BE LET or LEASED—A fertile piece of land with Kalmi mango trees and three wells, fit for agriculture or gardening only ten minutes' walk from G.I.P. Ry. Vikroli Station on Thana Road is to be let or leased for 10 years. For particulars write or see sheth KARSONDAS VESSANJI, 9, Wallace Street, Fort.
C24571

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WANTED AT ONCE—A CAPITALIST with Rs. 4,000. Cent per cent success. Outcome at least Rs. 300 a month. Messrs. H. R. AND SONS, Post Box 81, LAHORE.
R R2383

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle"

Hadows St., Fort, Bombay

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—INSPECTOR AGENTS ACCOUNTANT TYPISTS, JUNIOR and SENIOR CLERKS for Commercial Concerns as well as for Engineering Department. Apply with 2 annas stamp to the MANAGER, Business Chamber, DELHI.
A R2371

WANTED FOR A GROUP OF FOUR SPINNING MILLS—(1) An ENERGETIC SUPERINTENDENT with a thorough knowledge of Carding and Mule Spinning. Pay Rs. 750 per month. (2) FOUR SPINNING MASTERS with a thorough knowledge of Mule Spinning and Carding, on a pay of Rs. 400 to 500 according to the size of the Mill for which he is selected. (3) ONE CARDING MASTER, on a pay of Rs. 450 per month, with a thorough knowledge of Carding. Each of the above Officers can, in addition to the above mentioned Standing Salary, earn every month an amount equal to that Salary, such remuneration being based on (a) Average Daily Production, (b) Decreased percentage of Waste, (c) Decreased Cost of Production and (d) Quality of Yarn. Average quality of cotton used is Fully Good Bengal. Free quasi-furnished quarters will be provided. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials. Applicants must be prepared to join duty not later than 31st January, 1926. Applications should reach The MANAGING AGENT OF THE AGRA UNITED MILLS, LD., Agra, not later than 15th January, 1926.
A 24712

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

REMINGTON MONARCH TYPEWRITER going cheap. Excellent condition. Apply "U", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2381

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Original price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

TO SELL—Photographic Electric fitting or let the same room and other Offices rooms in Chotalal-Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road. Ask LAKHMIDAS LALJEE, Receiver, c/o Damodar Anandjee, Fort, New Modikhana. Tele. No. 25846.
N R 2296

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MERCHANTS and FINANCIERS interested in the KUTH business of Kashmir State contract of which is shortly to be renewed may correspond with a person, who has a thorough knowledge of the ins and outs of the business at the following address. No. 1149, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
T R2364

RUSSIAN BATHS—Hand and Latest Electric Massages by Nurse. Gaiety Chambers, Bori Bunder.
T R2375

LOOK HERE:—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHALUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL, Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly.
T R1585

PROFESSION.

WHOLE LIFE READING in 12 Bhavams Rs. 2; Answering six questions or detailed annual reading Re. 1. Testimonials many. State time date of birth or letter. A. V. S. IYER, Nagappier Street, Triplicane. (Madras).
P R2365

CONSTIPATION, if you would avoid, keep your colon sweet and clean by J. B. L. CASCADE, the world's greatest drugless remedy, thousands have been benefitted, now sold at Rs. 45. MADON'S HEALTH DEPOT, 249, Hornby Road.
P M2359

REMARKABLE POWERS OF A MESMERIST—The IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY, Viravanallur, (S. India) undertakes to answer with astonishing accuracy any two or more simple questions relating to any subject troubling one's mind and even sent enclosed in a sealed cover, which will be returned un-opened with the answers. The charge is only As. 8 for each question, which will be realised by V. P. P. with a guarantee to refund money in case of the least incorrect answers. Date of birth or time of commencing to write the questions with name and address legibly written should be furnished. The public are invited to give a trial and forearm themselves with a knowledge of what is in store for them.
P R2267

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—PEARS ARROW MOTOR CAR. 38 H.P. Six C. Magnet Dego Dynamo complete. Totally new. Specially for High persons. Apply MORLIDHAR DAS, C/o Mangoomal Jessasingh, 67, Nagdevi Street.
JA R2360

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T. R. LEES, LTD., ENGLAND, (Established 1892). Manufacturers of High-class Machinery, Steam Engines, Cross Compound, Tendum Compound, Single Cylinders, Vertical and Horizontal, Wood working Machinery, Circular Saw Benches, Band Sawings, Log Saw Frames, Planing, etc. 8" x 13" x 16" and 11" x 19" x 20" Engines, etc. in stock. Sole Agents, M. H. DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
K

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One CYLINDER, new or second-hand, in working order, for hydraulic cotton baling press, size 18 feet: diameter of ram 7½ inches Apply Box No. 1150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2377

ICE-MACHINES—B. M. KATPITIA Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies simple and reliable ICE MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R2330

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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NOTICE.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO GAIKWAD GOLDEN JUBLEE CELEBRATION FUND.

It is requested to all subscribers of the fund to kindly send all letters and subscriptions to Dr. D. C. Talati, Municipal Commissioner, Baroda City. The cheque should be crossed and payable to Sheth Chimanlal Zaver Laxmichand, the Treasurer of the Fund. The Jubilee celebration will take place on 11th, 12th and 13th, January 1926.

i.e. MAGANBHAI P. HARIBHAKTE.
President.
24740

NOTICE TO SANITARY CONTRACTORS

HOSTEL, G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE, PAREL, BOMBAY.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will receive sealed tenders for the execution of drainage, sanitary fittings and water-supply works for the hostel building on or before noon of 15th January, 1926.

Tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. WITTET, F.R.I.B.A.,
Director,
The Tata Engineering Co., Ltd.
Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.
C24744

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the CHIEF OFFICER of this Municipality, which is permanently vacant on a salary commencing from Rs. 800 rising by annual increment of Rs. 75 to Rs. 1,250 with motor allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. The selected candidate will be subject to the rules of the Municipality as regards fixity of tenure, travelling allowance and privileges regarding leave and leave allowances. The Municipality has a provident fund scheme, the subscription to which is compulsory. Intending candidates should apply to the President, Ahmedabad Municipality, stating their age, nationality, educational qualifications, experience, etc., on or before MONDAY, 18th January, 1926.

(Sd.) VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL,
President,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad, 17-12-25
24699

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

NO. 989/40 (b).

WITH REFERENCE to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 728/40, dated 18th September 1925, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 19 of the Bombay Public Conveyance Act, VII of 1920, the following Public Conveyance Stands have been established in Bombay City.

Serial No.	Locality.	No. of Vehicles
1.	Piquet Road from back door of the Small Causes Court to Urinal ...	8
2.	Alexandra Dock Red Gate, from the Hydrant towards the Grand Hotel along Fort Street and Wittet Road. ...	10
3.	Carnac Bridge in front of Akber Manufacturing Press, north side of Bridge ...	10
4.	Between Yellow Gate and White Gate of Alexandra Dock ...	12
5.	Mayo Road South near the Band Stand on the west side of the road. ...	10
6.	Colaba Road alongside of the building running South from the entrance to Victoria Bunder ...	10
7.	Eldon Road alongside of the iron rails commencing from the South Gate ...	6
8.	Mandvi Road near Jakeria Masjid ...	6
9.	Dongri Street south of Sandhurst Road ...	8
10.	Jail Road from old Police Station along Chinch Bunder Road	10
11.	Pydhownie Police Station on side street (east of Station) ...	6
12.	Babul Tank Road West J. J. Hospital Corner ...	10
13.	Parel Road, J. J. Hospital near the Haitalao Garden ...	12
14.	Nul Bazar Erskine Road North ...	8
15.	Khetwady Back lane junction with Falkland Road ...	10
16.	Grant Road West with junction of Charni Road from K. 154 post. ...	10
17.	Grant Road Stand No. 66 to be shifted higher up the road opposite side to Play House ...	20
18.	Lamington Road opposite Precious Cinematograph (west side of Road). ...	10
19.	Grant Road Station stand to be lengthened towards the Station from third pillar near east end of third class passengers exit ...	26
20.	Princess Street alongside the Asoka Swadeshi Stores ...	6
21.	Nesbit Road Stand to be shifted to the opposite side of the road from lamp post on south side near latrine on Mazagaon Road. ...	12
22.	Mount Road, Mazagaon, from lamp post No. 4 north from Love Lane. ...	8
23.	Byculla Station West inside the compound and along the rails opposite the entrance to the Station ...	10
24.	Byculla Station East alongside of the iron rails of the Station and opposite to the stand ...	12
25.	Gowalia Tank Road near Parsi Statue from Tramway Pillar.	4
26.	Cowasji Patel Tank opposite side of present stand ...	4
27.	Junction of Ferguson Road and Haines Road near Buffalo Stables ...	12
28	Khetwady Main Road south of Sandhurst Road Junction ...	8
29.	Eastern side of Vincent Road at a point near Dadar Tram Terminus and opposite the New Dadar Bridge ...	12

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 1st December, 1925.
24750

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 14th January, 1926, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, adopting an additional Bye-law regarding the constitution of the Board of Directors. Copies of the proposed additional Bye-law and the draft Rules under it have been supplied to the members.

By Order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Managing Director,
Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank, Ltd.
Bombay, 29th December, 1925.
C24748

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO., LTD.

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Chief Agency of Messrs. B. PATEL & CO., of 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, for the Bombay Presidency is terminated with effect from the 31st December, 1925, and that anyone dealing with them in any affairs of the Bengal Insurance and Real Property Co., Ltd., will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

Managing Director.
24738

MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Messrs. Marsland Price & Co., Limited, will be held at Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of January, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of confirming the three Resolutions, which have been posted to the Shareholders and which have been passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on TUESDAY, the 22nd December, 1925, as Special Resolutions.

By Order of the Board,
THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.,
Agents,
B. D. SARDESAI.
Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1925.
C24721

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their 18th Ordinary General Meeting held on MONDAY, the 28th December, 1925, a dividend for the year ended 30th June, 1925, at Rs. 100 (rupees one hundred) per share free of Income Tax will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 7th January, 1926, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay to the Shareholders, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 19th December, 1925, on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, dated 28th December, 1925.
C24749

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

180, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:—

A lot of unclaimed properties such as gold and silver ornaments, gold wrist watch, umbrellas, wearing apparels, copper wire, one bicycle, leather suit case, etc., etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 805 of 1925 (The Central Bank of India, Ltd. vs. Ebrahim Esmail), and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Esmail R. Sayani:—

One large and one small velvet pile Persian carpets.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE of Stock-in-Trade, and a Large Lot of Motor Accessories, Auto Horse for Trailers, Large Corrugated Iron Sheds for Motor Garages, Office Furniture, etc., etc., of "The Motor Emporium Ltd." (in Liquidation).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator, of "The Motor Emporium, Ltd." (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at "Tankerville", Gowalia Tank Road, the stock-in-trade, and a large lot of motor accessories, such as sparking plugs, break lining radiators, ball bearings, magnetos, electric bulbs, carburetters and parts, speedometers, motor chains, spare parts for Wolseley, Siddeley & Mandslay cars, old motor cars, auto horse for trailers, old motor chasis, motor and lorrie wheels, large corrugated iron sheets for motor garages, etc., etc.

Also a lot of office furniture such as office tables, chairs, cupboard, one "Remington" typewriter, etc., etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS

THE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
al X'mas Programme
e Little Church
und the Corner'
WITH
Windsor, Kenneth
n, Hobart Bosworth
and a Great Cast.
Greatest Romantic
rama Ever Produced.
rold Lloyd
IN
mber Please"
THE GAZETTE
the Latest News.
Daily 6, 8 and 10 P.M.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-DAY
ISHNA FILMS CO.'S SOCIAL PICTURE.
NGAL KEDI
OR
E DOOMED SOUL
and sensational Social Story
Time and Rates as Usual
SHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road,

MPERIAL
presents
-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
LAXMI PICTURES
Fine Art Production
THE FIVE
VINE-WANDS
featuring
JA SANDO, Miss VEKBAL and Miss PUTLI
anting drama worth showing your Family and Friends.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
t 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
ows on Saturday, Sunday
Christmas Holidays at 3 p. m.

OBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
It's a PATHE SERIAL
Week? Eps. 1, 2 and 3,
RRICANE HUTCH"
ing: World's Whirl wind actor
HARLES HUTCHISON
Crosses the chasm on swaying
out of the swirling waters of
Reels MACK SENNETT COMEDY.
"HOLLYWOOD KID"

rnik's AGUE Mixture
tried specific for Ague, Intermittent
ll sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price
FOURTEEN
ARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.
rnik's AGUE Mixture

UTED GRATIS and POST FREE
D'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.
aluable guide and companion for
g and the old, man and woman,
nd unmarried, to attain health
of youth and long life. Must be
re-read by everybody. BEHAR
AL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

AMUSEMENTS

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the
MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR, BARODA STATE
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE,
TARDEO, GRANT ROAD.
THURSDAY, 31st December 1925 at 8 P. M.
NAND-KUMAR
A SPECIAL MATINEE.
FRIDAY, 1st January 1926. at 3 P. M.
SAUBHADRA
SUNDAY, 3rd January 1926 at 3 P. M.
DRAUPADI
RATES AS USUAL and BOOKING in morning from 8 to 11 and Evening from 3 to 8 at the THEATRE.
MANAGER.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
ON 1st January 1926 AT 10 A. M. NEW YEAR'S DAY
A PUBLIC CONCERT BY
BHAGVATAR BROTHERS
R. Narayana.....Violin.
R. Padmanabha.....Flute.
R. Bhagwatishwar.....Mrudhang.
THE STATE MUSICIANS OF
H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE
whose recent performance before the leading Citizens of Bombay has made the Public anxious to hear them.
Prices :—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1. Boxes according to the capacity of seats at the corresponding rates of the ordinary seats near them.
BOOKING OPENS AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
21747

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 29.

S S Sado Maru, Sonoyama, Kobe.
S S Sultania, Dashbey, Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 30.

S S Wakasa Maru Taramoto Kobe.
S S Barpeta Denne Busrah.

LOADING

Dec. 29.

Steamer Jalaputra for Calcutta.
Steamer Jalatarang for Rangoon.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY December 29.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Werdenfels 3852 Karachi 30/12 L. Edward
2 Rawalpindi, 9416, London 2/1, M M and Co.
3 City of Mandalay 3511 K'chi 1/1 K N and Co.
4 Kashmir 5539 Japan 1971 M M & Co. Jeypore 3209 Japan 8/1 M M & Co.
5 Mirzapore 4135 China 31/12 M M & Co F F Campbell & Co.
6 C Pittsburgh, 4719 NF, NF, K N and Co.
7 Alleppo 2520, Barcelona, N.F., J F and Co.
8 Wakasa Maru, 3804, Kobe, 27/12, N Y Kaisha.
10 Pielhelbrown, 2872, Abadan, NF, S W and Co.
12 Karoa, 3607 Africa, 6-1, M M and Co.
13 Homestead 4122 N.F., Vol Bros.
14 Pilsna 4829 Trieste 1/1 L. Trieste & Co.
15 Tacoma Maru 3642 Japan 23/12 O S Kaisha.
16 Baron Napier 3159; NF, NF, L Edwards and Co.
17 Sado Maru 3627 N.F. N.F N Y K.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ahmedi, 1331, Busreh, 18/12 S. Hassam and Co.
2 Cl. Chaltan, 2100, M Coast, 30/12, J F and Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, Basra, 1-1, M M and Co.
5 Indus Maru 2705 Kobe 2/1 O. S. Kaisha. Kaisha.
9 Homefield, 3228, M Coast, N F, M M and Co.
12 & 13 Jalaputra 3113 N F N.F. S S N Co.
15 Barpeta, 1877, P Gulf, 30/12, M M and Co.
15 Bamora 1878 P. Gulf 6/1 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C and R Shinnoh Maru 3582 York 6/1 O S Kaisha.
D & E Billington 3772 Hamburg 10/1 E D Sassoon & Co.
K Jalatarang 1464 N.F., N.F. S S N Co Ltd.
L/M Jehangir, 2157, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 29.

S S Wardenfels for Antwerp:—330 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ld. 400 cwt gum Arabic E Virjee & Co. 2000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros.; 165 bales cotton E Spinner & Co. 735 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 90 cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Hamburg:—4 cwt dry casings Ad. Meyer; 50 cwt bees wax Tamboli & Co. 165 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 200 cwt ground nuts Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—280 bales cotton Ralli Bros

S S Tabaristan for Hull:—2000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros 180 cwt mowra cake Volkart Bros.; 100 bales hemp C Peraj and Co.

S S Home Stead for New York:—400 cwt castor seer, Volkart Bros.; 3013 cwt myrabollams K Meggee; 1 bale woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld. 99 cwt gum kadaya E Virjee & Co. 133 cwt sheep guts M M & Co. 220 cwt condiments Owen and Mell; 1 bale woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son; 140 cwt fish sounds, R Dhanji and Co.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—2 bundles woollen carpets, Grindlay & Co. Ld. 2 bales woollen cloth Grindlay & Co. Ld. 2 Pots Palma rosa oil, Volkart Bros. 142 bales hemp, A E Tanjee and Co. 6 bales cow hides H B Ramjee & Co. 26 bundles lamb and fox skins A Azizullahoff; 1 bundle woollen carpets A Azizullahoff; 15 bundles woollen carpets H A Aminoff 60 bales woollen and cotton cuttings. M Somji; 17 cwt cuttle fish cutting, P Mehta & Co. 26 bales cow hides, A Abdoola & Co. 14 bales Goat and sheep skins, A Abdulla and Co.; 12 bales cow hides. Ladhabhai Tharia & Sons; 6 bales sheep skins Ladhabhai Tharia & Sons; 22 cwt fish maws, H A Mohomad and Sons; 24 bundles lamb skins H A Ebrahimoff; 5 bales woolen carpets, H A Ewrahim 5 bales woolen carpets, F. Ismailoff; 8 bales hemp, G Puransas; 6 cases cotton

For Smyrna:—20 bales cotton grey yarn, I David & Co

For Marseilles:—25 bales cotton fly, Tex bundles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff; 8 paints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld. tile Products Ld. 55 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

For Constantinople:—17 bundles woollen carpets H A Aminoff; 145 cwt black pepper H Jethanand

S S Capodimonte for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export, 53 bales cotton Textile Products Ld; 2000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros. 2000 cwt linseed, Gorio Ld. 1564 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 110 bales cotton H Nensey & Co. Ld.

For Naples:—1000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Pilsna for Alexandria:—50 bales grey cotton twist, Sassoon I David & Co. Ld.

For Venice:—110 bales cotton, Union Cotton Co. 172 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

For Trieste:—25 bales cotton yarn, I A H Moosa Ld. 2000 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros. 2000 cwt ground nuts Volkart Bros. 58 bales grey cotton twist, Sassoon I David & Co. Ld. 165 bales cotton N Rajaram & Co. 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld. 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Japan for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, S Shamji & Co. 25 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld. 200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Axenfels for Rotterdam:—4 cwt. cashew nuts, Ali Bros. 55 bales cotton waste, B Meyer & Co. 1000 cwt myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Billeton for Rotterdam:—2000 cwt. ground nuts, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton, L Dreyfus & Co. 110 bales cotton H Nensey & Co.

For Stockholm:—30 cwt cardamoms, G Suchidina and Co.

For Molmoe:—46 cwt cardamoms, G Suchidina and Co.

For Antwerp:—1925 cwt ground nut oil cake N V Valmohomed.

S S Aleppo for Hull:—6000 cwt cotton seed, David Sassoon and Co. Ld.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

S S Jeypore for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Shanghai:—1300 bales cotton, C Bomanjee & Co. 2000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.

For Kobe:—1500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton H Rambhagat & Co.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

For Osaka:—250 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton The Japan Trading & Mfg. Co. Ld.

For Hongkong:—62 bales grey cotton twist E D Sassoon & Co. Ld. 96 cwt kismis E S Abdul Karim; 38 cwt myrabollams E S Abdulkarim; 11 cwt Aloes E S Abdul karim. 260 cwt fennel seed. E S Abdul Karim; 1 1/2 cw ivory J Lalji & Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—1050 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ld.

For Nagoya: 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co. Ld.

For Shanghai:—3549 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Indus Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

IMPORTS.

29-12-25.

S S China from London. Agents M M and Co.:—

From London:—402 cases Gin, 215 salt, 29 cases quinine, 31 cases Scotts Emulsion, 150 Cocoa and cholcolate and confectionary, 120 cases medicine and spirits, 50 cases lime juice, 401 cases common soap, 80 cases ice safes, 40 cases toilet soap, 300 cases Glaxo, 25 cases Vineger, 80 cases Beer, 35 cases wine 41 cases mastic, 51 cases Herring and sugar, 24 cases arrowroot and cornflour, 74 cases O'stores, 29 cases Olives, 216 cases olive and castor oil, 40 cases syrup 30 cases peel 50 cases jam 30 cases champagne 22 cases cheese 136 cases boot polish, 101 cases dried milk, 86 cases hams and bacon, 51 cases biscuits, 34 cases provisions, 37 oatmeal and barley 255 bars silver, 19 boxes bar gold, 1 boxes gold coin 6 cases ivory 75 cases tallow, 100 rolls rubberiod roofing, 210 rolls wire melting 158 cases cigarettes and tobacco, 21 cases boot and shoes, 20 cases Orange bitters, 20 cases Boric acid, 100 cases Wincarnis, 28 cases drapery, 22 cases Electric lamp, 13 cases glass ware, 254 hhds. Ale 125 barrels grapes 38 pkgs vino, 41 casks battery materials, 25 pkgs E'ware, 94 boxes steel tyres and tubes, 541 kegs paint, 250 casks cement 17 cases paper, 31 bales paper, 12 bales old newspaper 14 bales casks 34 casks ink 40 drums ink. 22 cases fruits 20 barrels nuts 41 bundles iron and steel tubes 50 bundles springs 160 kegs white lead, 26 cases sherry, 10 drums oil varnish, 11 cases yellow metal rods, 17 cases photo Plates and Paper, 10 cases sweet oil, 12 bales Lint 12 cases coffee

From Marseilles:—19 bales carpets, 30 cases silk yarn, 80 cases brandy, 60 cases vermouth, 103 cases mineral water, 10 cases gold thread, 27 cases liquors 26 cases wool thread, 90 cases castor and olive oil, 12 silk goods and tissues, 29 cases soap, 20 cases cochinal, 6 cases silk. 200 bags almonds, 156 bags cummin seed, 100 barrels grapes, 41 kegs Aniline, 7 cases Essential oil, 10 cases colour 5 cases spirits 5 cases cheese, 10 cases saffron 6 cases ribbons.

From Alexandria:—20 bales cotton.

From Bordeaux:—15 cases Essence of Peppermint 15 cases fruits, 13 cases olives, 13 cases preserves 53 cases provisions, 22 cases wine, 527 cases brandy, 67 cases champagne.

From Havre:—200 packages copper sheets 133 packages brass bars, 5 cases perfumery, 154 cases champagne.

From Rotterdam:—20 cases cheese, 10 bales cotton wool.

From Amsterdam:—1 case ivory 5 cases Essences, 2 cases copper ware, 7 cases chemical.

From Hamburg:—7 cases buttons, 4 cases E'ware.

From Aden:—3 boxes specie, 2 boxes sovereigns.

S S Jalatarang from Moulmein. Agents The Scindia Steam N Co. Ld:—

From Moulmein:—13880 bags rice, 3436 pieces teak scantling 834 pieces teak squares planks and posts.

From Rangoon:—13287 bags Rice, 518 bags millets 695 bag white beans, 5 bags old zinc sheet 31 slabs Tin blocks.

From Tuticorin:—18 bales cotton waste, 76 bags coffee 3 bags cardamoms.

SS Armara from Rangoon. Agents M M & Co.:—

From Rangoon:—24789 bags rice, 505 bags maize 950 bags white millet and beans 215 bags cotton seeds, 315 cases cutch 50 pieces black Tin, 667 pieces teak timber, 346 bundles teak timber, 1123 bundles teak posts and planks 2859 pieces teak posts and planks, 10747 pieces teak boards, 3774 bundles 3586 bundles and piece teak squares, [illegible] bundles teak scantlings 65144 pieces teak scantling.

S S Margha from Karachi. Agents M M and Co.:—

From Karachi:—3 cases syrup, 4 kegs paint 2 cases empty bottles, 2 cases dates 1 cases cigarettes

S S Skuld from Bangkok. Agents F F Campbell and Co. Ld.:—

From Bangkok: 14 bundles raw silk 2270 bundles teak scantlings, 57760 pieces teak scantlings 1236 pieces teak planks and squares.

S S Pharus from Balikpapan. Agents Graham's Trading Co. Ld.:

From Balikpapan:—5435 tons liquid fuel.

S S Varsova from Basrah: Agents M M and Co.:—

From Basrah:—1 bale gold bars specie 8 bales gold coin; 5 boxes soiled notes; 2944 bags dry dates 2161 bundles skin dates; 16728 bundles or backets wet dates; 36 cases dates; 10 nongs empty cylinder 19 packages old copper and brass and zinc 10 bags and 30 packages old zinc lead.

VISWA BHARAT LUXMI EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your columns to give publicity to this note which concerns the Viswa Bharat Luxmi Exhibition?

In your issue of the 24th December, the public were informed that I belonged to the organising Board of the Directors of the Exhibition. I must at once repudiate this statement as not a fact inasmuch as I am or was not ever actively connected with it in any such capacity. I am a friend of Mr. S. B. Biswas the financer thereof and while putting up with him, my advice and co-operation were sought after by him. It does not stand to reason, therefore, that my association with Mr. Biswas can be interpreted into that of a member of the Directorate.—Yours, etc

J. DUTT.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

A NEW STYLE SHOW FOR BOMBAY.

Frederic Curpitt the magical comedian who commences a season at the Excelsior on January 2nd will be supported by six artistes and will not be the one man show this style of performance usually is. He will be assisted throughout the entertainment by his principal assistants Miss Jan Glenrose and Mr. Joseph Cheeseman.

Other artistes who besides taking part in the many Magical Sketches Culpitt presents (the only Magician who does this type of Illusion by the way, are Miss Violet Maclaren, a young artiste who sings well looks well and dances even better. Miss Gladys Dove is a piano entertainer with a charming soprano. and Mr. Archie Clifford who in addition to his light comedy work joins Miss Maclaren in duets and dances. He also plays the principal in Culpitt's Sketches. Mr. A. E. Warren who is connected with the well-known artistes Huntley Wright and Basil Gill in England will be in the business side. Messrs. James McGratin Ld. will direct the tour.

UNIVERSITY FOR GUJARAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 25.

Under the auspices of the Students' Literary Union, Samaldas College, Bhavnagar, a meeting of the public of Bhavnagar was held in the College Hall on Sunday under the presidency of Mr. Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Chief Judge of Bhavnagar and Fellow of the University of Bombay.

Mr. Chandrashanker N. Pandya, who was to be the main speaker and move the resolution for the day having been taken suddenly ill, Mr. Vithalrai M. Mehta, moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the public of Bhavnagar lays on record its opinion that Gujarat being a legislative and cultural unit, should have a University of its own.

"That the opinion expressed by the University Reforms Committee that there is no social demand for a University in Gujarat is unjustifiable; and that the President of to-day's meeting be authorised to send copies of this resolution to the Government and the University."

Mr. Mehta spoke at great length emphasising the keenly felt need for a University for Gujarat and several other speakers supported the resolution which was unanimously passed and recorded.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani was among those present.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Ready as well as Forward Prices have ruled steady evidencing no change in yesterday's closing Price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/1 Per Cwt.
Shipment Dec. Sh. 15/9 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 15/6 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Sh. 15/9 Per Cwt. F.B.H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Dec. Sh. 15/5 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 15/3 Per Cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 28.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar. 16/3. Sellers.
July/Sept. 14/10 1/2. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—
July/Sept. 15/1. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—
July/Sept. 15/1 3/4. Sellers.
Tone:—Firm and quiet.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Dec. 29.

The northeast monsoon has weakened in Peninsula.

There have been few light falls of rain in south Madras and Central Provinces.

Forecast:—No large change.

C. P. LETTER.

A LEPROSY FILM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 25.

Dr. E. Muir of the Tropical School of Medicine, Calcutta, gave, at the request of the Nagpur University, a course of two most illuminating lectures on the results of recent researches into the genesis and treatment of Leprosy. He exhibited a very fine film, vivid and realistic pictures of the progress and treatment of the disease, showing the great benefit of early detection and treatment and the disastrous results of neglect.

The Chanda District Agricultural Show will be held at Sindewahi in the Sindewahi Farm Quadrangle from the 5th to the 8th February, 1926. This will comprise Agricultural and Horticultural exhibitions, agricultural demonstrations, cattle show, plough matches and chhakra races, lectures with the aid of magic lantern on public health, veterinary and cooperative subjects etc. Cash prizes will be awarded to the selected exhibits.

NAGPUR WATER SUPPLY.

The two existing systems of water supply in this city have been found by past experience to be incapable of meeting the increased demand of the fast growing city of Nagpur. With a view to cope with this increased supply of water, the Nagpur Municipal Committee is duplicating its mains and has secured a loan of Rs. 2½ lakhs for this purpose.

A successful inter-collegiate debate was held on last Thursday, under the auspices if the Nagpur University Union when, after interesting discussion, the house rejected the following motion by 98 votes to 57: "That this House disapproves of the present anomalous distribution of the Provinces in India and favours a redistribution of the Provinces in India and favours tion of the Provinces on linguistic basis". The first prize was awarded to the Morris College, second to King Edward College and the third to Law College.

The Nagpur University Sports Tournament, inaugurated last year, were held from 10th to 15th inst. This year the interest displayed in them—may the enthusiasm which they have evoked, exceeds by far what we witnessed last year. A much larger number of competitors have come from Jubbulpore and Amraoti and an equally larger number from the local colleges have taken part in them. Throughout utmost good will prevailed and the whole affair was conducted in a thoroughly sportsmanlike spirit. His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler distributed the prizes to the winners.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The question of introducing Free and compulsory primary education in this city has been engaging the attention of the Municipal Committee since some time past. On the advice of the Government that the Committee should introduce compulsion by stages considering it to be the only feasible way of working out the scheme on a satisfactory basis and without undue strain on its resources the Committee has prepared a scheme of free and compulsory education, which has been approved by the Education Board. It has now been forwarded to Government for acceptance. The municipality appeals to the public to co-operate with it in launching the scheme successfully.

MUNICIPAL BILL.

The "Hitavada" understands that the Select Committee appointed by the C. P. Legislative Council to deal with the Municipalities and Local Self-Government Amendment Bill introduced in the August Session of the C. P. Council by Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao signed a unanimous report. A compromise has been arrived at between the Government and the Swarajists by which the latter have agreed to delete the clause disqualifying Honorary Magistrates from standing for election to the local bodies; while the former has yielded on the question of the removal of the disqualification of those imprisoned for political or other offences.

"CONGRESS"
The Premier Nationalist Telugu Weekly.
Published by the
GOUTAMI SATYAGRAHA ASHRAM,
Seetanagaram, (via) Kovvur, M. S. M. Ry.
Editor, M. ANNAPURNIAH,
sent two Editors to Jail.
BEST MEDIUM
FOR
ADVERTISEMENT
IN
ANDHRA.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, Dec. 29.

A further sharp advance of 83 to 45 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on further short covering and general buying. Liverpool has been reported 28 to 24 points up. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 28th inst. as under:—

"Strength in near months increasing confidence".

Report from Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern:—

Note:—The taking up of tenders against the January position in New York has no doubt given confidence to bulls. We are inclined to the idea that we shall see somewhat higher prices until the January position as closed.

In spite of a further sharp rise reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened only Rs. 5 higher with Broach April/May at Rs. 364½. At the opening Commission and Japanese Houses were buyers and values improved to Rs. 366½. Around this level Shroffs were sellers and the market eased to Rs. 362½ but again improved to Rs. 364 on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 363½. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 360½ and going up by half a rupee on Commission Houses buying closed easier at Rs. 359½ on Marwari Jobbers selling on Liverpool opening being lower than expected. Oomra January opened at Rs. 344 and improved to Rs. 345 on Commission Houses buying. At this level one Japanese firm and Bazar operators sold causing values to give way to Rs. 341. But the market again recovered to Rs. 345 on Commission Houses buying and closed at the same rate. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 338½ and advanced to Rs. 340½ on one Japanese Office buying On selling by Shroffs the market eased to Rs. 336½ and closed steady at Rs. 339. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 290 and Rs. 293 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a fairly good demand from Exporters for fine nice quality and about 8000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Fully Good Broach April-May	359½
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	285
Fully Good Bengal March	288
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	340½
Fine Oomra March	334½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

M. G. Bengal, Superfine 306, Fine 298, F. Good 288.

M. G. S. Punjab, Superfine 301, Fine 293, F. Good 283.

M. G. Oomra No. 3, Superfine 360, Fine 350, F. Good 340.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 380, Fine 370, F. Good 360.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2, Superfine 372, Fine 362, F. Good 352.

M. G. Khandesh, Superfine 345, Fine 335, F. Good 325, Good 315.

M. G. Muthia, Fine 300, F. Good 290, Good 280.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Fully Good Broach April-May	363
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	288
Fully Good Bengal March	292
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	344
Fine Oomra March	339

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

	Ready/New.	Jan.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	310	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	300	302
Bengal F.G.M.G.	295	293
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	300	302
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	295	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	370/75	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	340/65	370
Nagpur Fine M.G.	340/65	370
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	325/50	360
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	325/60	360
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	320/60	360
Amraoti Fine M.G.	325/50	350
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	325/45	350
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	315/40	335
Khandesh Fine M.G.	315/35	330
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	(Old)	392
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	K...
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G	355	.....
Coompta M.G.	345/70	.....
Westerns M.G.	290/310	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	340/70	.....
Cambodia M.G.	410/25	.....

NORDEN AND CO'S CABLE.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. A Norden and Co., on December 29th:—

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

"South is offering less freely. Bears covering before the holidays, We think that there is no good reason for the firmness."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	5 days	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	7,417	1,17,520	41,199
Central India	9,516	94,341	11,260
Barsi and Nagar	6,571	53,605	25,068
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2,442	17,949	7,782
Berar	9,943	1,20,443	1,0,878
Central Provinces	5,915	56,849	67,076
Total Oomras	41,903	4,60,787	2,63,263
Dholera	3,187	61,915	21,695
N.-W. Provinces	1,076	1,08,028	75,543
Rajputana	1,752	28,188	19,058
Sind-Punjab	2,156	68,247	1,07,740
Broach	—	1	952
Coompta & Dharwar	..	12,314	8,926
Westerns-Northerns	105	6,473	7,699
Cocoanada	—	1,469	803
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	—	6,441	5,812
Persian	—	1,689	622
American	—	143	6,586
Egyptian and African	104	27,539	24,243
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	352	3,485
Total	50,092	7,83,527	5,34,224

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	yesterday	1st Sept. to 23rd Dec This year.	Last year
Europe	5,023	1,47,662	65,998
Japan & China	17,343	2,5*,179	2,81,758
Coast Ports	100	7,601	6,564
Upcountry by Rail.	—	4,012	7,374
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	60,480	41,917
Total	22,466	4,57,334	4,03,609

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 120 hours ending p.m. on 28th December, 1925.

	Bales.
Cotton	50,092
	Cwts.
Wheat	11,045
Linseed	7,797
Rape, etc.	791
Gingellyseed	3,622
Poppyseed	757
Groundnuts	81.779
Castorseed	14,620
Rice	9,864
Myraboljams	8,274
Cottonseed	44,153
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	4,855
Juwar	386
Masur	30
Barley	943
Bajri	4,629
	Tons.
Coal	1,212

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 200 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 Bales.

Mid. Americans Spot:—Universal standard 10.17 quiet.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 17.30 d. New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	19.60
March	19.48
May	19.06
New York Noon Call.—	
January	19.60
March	19.47
May	19.05
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
January	19.37
March	18.91

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

Future Delivery Prices:—

December	10.10+.06
January	10.01+.03
February	10.01+.05
March	10.01+.03
April	10.03+.07
May	10.04+.06
July	9.99+.04
October	9.71 unchgd.

EGYPTIANS.

January	16.90+.15
March	16.85+.15
May	16.95+.22

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

December	17.00+.60
January	16.75+.60
February	16.75+.60
March	16.70+.60
April	16.73+.58
May	16.73+.58
June	16.73+.58
July	16.75+.55
August	16.80+.55
September	16.95+.60
October	17.05+.60
November	17.05+.60

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

December	10.04+.30
January	9.98+.28
February	9.96+.28
March	9.98+.27
April	9.96+.27
May	9.98+.26
June	9.95+.25
July	9.95+.24
August	9.85+.23
September	9.77+.19
October	9.71+.19
November	9.65+.19
December	9.63+.19

Tone:—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

Scinde, Good	7.25
Scinde, Fully Good	7.60
Scinde, Fine	7.90
Bengal, Good	7.30
Bengal, Fully Good	7.70
Bengal, Fine	8.10
Oomra, Good	7.90
Oomra, Fully Good	8.30
Oomra, Fine	8.70
Broach, Good	8.40
Broach, Fully Good	8.80
Broach, Fine	9.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 28.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 225.000 Bales.

Week's Exports to Great Britain 43,000 Bales.

Week's Exports to France and Continent 41.000 Bales.

Week's Exports to Japan 50,000 Bales.

Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 1.643.000 Bales.

Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 1.991.000 Bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 28.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 75,000

Day's Exports to Great Britain 7,000

Day's Exports to Continent 3,000

Futures at New York:—

January	19.85+.83
March	19.67+.60
May	19.22+.53
July	18.81+.45
Spot Cotton at New York	20.65+.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	19.82+.57

Futures at New Orleans:—

January	19.57+.57
March	19.08+.57

Fair Rio Ciffee (No. 7 uqality) 17 1/2

Demand Bills 4.84.62

Silver.—Foreign mined 58 1/2

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 28.

Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs. Dec/Jan. sellers 62/6

Rozario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. nominal 62

Tone:—Market closed firm and dearer with smaller world's shipments.

Australian Dec./Jan. value 62/6

Wheat Afloat United Kingdom 1,480,000 qrs.

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 28.

Linseed Argentine (La-Plata):—

Dec/Jan. £17. Sellers.

Jan/Feb. £16 5/8. Paid.

Tone:—Quiet and very little doing.

Cottonseed Bombay:—

Dec/Jan. £7 13/16. Value slow.

Castorseed Bombay:—

Dec/Jan. £18 1/2. Dull inactive.

Linseed Bombay:—

D/J. £20 3/8. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton:—

D/J. £20 1/4. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton:—

D/J. £20 3/4. Quoted.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton:—

Nominal.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton:—

D/J. £19 7/8. Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull.

Yellow Cawnpore:—

D/J. £23 1/4. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 28.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £19¾ Dec/Jan nominal; £18¼ April/May.

Linseed Tone:—Very little doing.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 33/1½ Jan/April Done and Buyers; 33/1½ May/Aug. Done and Buyers.

RUBBER.

London, Dec. 28.

Para Up River Fine Spot 48 Jan/Feb.

Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot 45½ Jan. Buyers.

Tone:—Quietly firm.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets 45½ Jan. paid and Buyers.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Dec. 28.

Cardiff to Bombay 13.

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 28.

Karachi Barley nominal.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

E. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying 3 m/st D A 1/6 15/32

Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16

Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32

PARIS—

Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 960.

Bank's buying 3 m/st D. A. Frcs. 1025.

Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 1010.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 118.

Bank's buying 60 d/st D P. Rs. 114.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 160¼.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 208.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs 273.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol. 4.85-1/8.

London—Paris Frcs. 732.90.

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.

London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.

London—Rome Liras 120.00.

London—Berlin Marks 20.33.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market was dull-steady.

London, Dec. 28.

Rentes 3 per cent. 46 3/4

Bar Silver (Spot) 31 11/16

Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 11/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.

Interest day to day loans 3 3/8

Interest 7 days market loans 4 3/8

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3rd instant.

Bars sold £128,000

Sovereign Export to straits settlements £18,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
Fcs. Demand	962
American Dollars	278
Hongkong Dollars	160½
Shanghai	208
Japan	118½
Singapore	156¾

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 28.

Stockholm 18.06.

Oslo 23.88.

Amsterdam 12.07.

Switzerland 25.08.

The Bombay mails of the 12th instant have been delivered here to-day.

London, Dec. 28.

Exchange on London in Paris 133.25.

Exchange on London in Germany 20.37½.

Exchange on London in Italy 120.32.

London, Dec. 28.

Exchange Belgium 106.98.

Exchange Athens 377.50.

Cuban Sugar 11/- Nov.-Dec. value.

New York, Dec. 28.

Demand Bills 48462.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Dec. 28.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £85 5/8 unchanged.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92 7/8 unchanged.

War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £100 3/8 -1/16

Conversion Loan £75 5/16 +.1/16

Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £100 5/8+.1/8

Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104 1/2 unchgd.

Consols 2½ per cent. 54 7/8 —.1/8

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 51 unchanged.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 66 1/2+.1/8

Government Securities 3 per cent 51 1/4 —.1/4

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 28.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 29/32.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 29/32.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5¼.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5¼.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

3 months 4 15/16 per cent.

6 months 4 15/16 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Money Call 3¼ per cent.

Money Call 1 month 3½ per cent.

Money Call 3 months 4½ per cent.

Money Call 6 months 5 per cent.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Steady—Dull.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Sovereigns Ready 13-5-0.

Sovereigns Forward 13-5-6.

National Bank Bar Gold 21.6.6

Bar gold ready Rs. 21-2-9.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21-2-9.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-9.

Bar Silver Ready Rs. 71-6-0.

Bar Silver 1st settlement Rs. 71-3-0.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 70-14-0.

London, Dec. 28.

Bar gold ready sh. 84/11½.

Silver ready d. 31-11.

Silver forward d. 31-11.

TONE OF SILVER—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 69/2.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 86/12.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/14.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/15.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/15.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/15.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 100/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 101/8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/12.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/3.

6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/14.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1925-45 Rs. 100/0.

Tone of Market:—Fairly steady.

SHARES.

London, Dec. 28.

Hongkong Bank £127½.

Chartered Bank £21.

National Bank £46½.

P. and O. Bank £9 1/8.

Eastern Bank £6.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, German	¾	57	0	0
Do.	1	58	0	0
Do.	1¼	57	0	0
Do.	1½	57	0	0
Do.	1¾	57	0	0
Do.	2	57	0	0
German Brass ¾ to 2		57	0	0

METALS.

London, Dec. 28.

English best Selected Copper £63 11/16

Standard Copper G. M. B. £59 13/16

Copper Braziers £75

Yellow Metal 70

Hard Spelter 32 3/4

Corrugated Sheets £16 5/8

Tin Black £287¾.

COPPER.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¾	60	4	0
Do.	1	60	4	0
Do.	1¼	60	4	0
Do. American	1½	62	0	0
Do.	1¾	63	0	0
Do.	2	63	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		27	8	0
Copper, English Bars		61	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		74	8	0
Lead, Rangoon		28	0	0
Koger, Brass, Metal 55-8 ¾ to 1		56	0	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½ 1¾ to 2		55	8	0
German Copper 1¼		61	0	0
Ger Copper 1¾ to 2		62	0	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1 1/4		61	8	0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—				
Textile	Per lb.	0	15	6
Century	,,	0	14	6
Jacob	,,	0	14	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	14	0
Elphinstone	,,	0	0	0
Bombay Citton	,,	0	13	6
Jamshed	,,	0	13	6
Long Cloth (Full) weight 34/40 In.:—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	3	6
Century	,,	1	2	6
Hindustan	,,	0	0	0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	3	6
Phoenix	,,	1	3	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	2	3
Kajiamardan	,,	1	3	0
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	3	3
Hindustan	,,	1	3	6
David Mill	,,	1	3	0
Appolo	,,	1	3	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	1	6
Long Cloth x Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	3	0
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	1	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34—42 In.:—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	3	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	3	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	1	0
Appoli (Pyala)	,,	1	1	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	1	6
Sundari Brand	,,	1	1	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	5	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	2	6
Century	,,	1	5	0
Dhooties 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	4	0
Century	,,	1	4	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	1	6
1386 Tata	,,	3	8	0
Check Grey Drill x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	0	0	0
Jamshed	,,	0	0	0
Century	,,	0	0	0
Pearl Pebaney £ 5	,,	0	0	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	8	0
Bleached Check:—				
Kasturchand Mill	Per Piece.	6	6	0
Bombay United	,,	0	0	0
Black Check:—				
5800 Sholapur	Per Piece.	13	6	0
Textile Mill £3½	,,	0	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pebaney	Per Piece.	9	5	0
Hindustan	,,	9	12	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	9	4	0
Sajita:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	2	6
Textile	,,	0	0	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	0	0
Stripped Sadis Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece.	0	0	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	13	6
Dukdi Yards 12—13—14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	6	9
Great	,,	0	0	0
Phoenix	,,	0	0	0
Kohinoor	,,	0	0	0
Chadar Kori Calender:—				
Hindustan	Per Piece.	1	3	6
David	,,	1	1	0

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

28th December 192

Description	Spot prices 24-12-25	17-12
Bengals F.G.	Market	29
S. Punjab F.G.	Closed	29
Rajputana F.G.	Do.	29
Oomra Fine	Do.	34
C. P. No. 1	Do.	36
C. P. No. 2	Do.	36
Khandesh F.G.	Do.	32
Muttia F.G.	Do.	30

Hedge Contracts.

	Futures	Settlement	
Hedge Contracts	24-12-25	17-12-25	21-1
Bengals Dec.-Jan.	Market	286	27
Do. March.	Closed	290	28
Broach-April-May	Do.	359	3
Oomra F. Dec.—			
January	Do.	333	3
Oomra F. Dec.—			
March	Do.	335	3

Receipts for 6 days ending 23rd D

	1925 Bales,	B
Bengals	17787	354
Oomras	86778	632
Dholleras	9392	45
Broach		
Southerns	485	23
Persians	5	
Americans	5	3
Egyptians	..	
E. Africans	874	
Other sorts		
Total	115326	1068

Exports for 6 days ending 23rd Dec B

United Kingdom		
Continent		1
China		
Japan		6
Coast Ports		
Total		86

Afloat in Harbour Europe	
Afloat in Ha bour China, Japan and Co Ports	59
Total	60

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 23rd Dec.

1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
733435	464200	591790	621889
			1921-22
			9092-31

Exports from 1st Sept. to 23rd Dec.

	1925-26	1924-
United Kingdom	10985	45
Continent	115627	608
China	37962	110
Japan	220217	2707
Coast Ports	7601	67
U. S. A.	450	5
Total	392842	3543

Exports from 1st Sept. to 23rd Dec.

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-
United Kingdom	59434	201436	2156
Continent	256546		
China	19727	13454	609
Japan	174008	328573	1795
Coast Ports	9702	10234	59
U. S. A.			
Total	519417	553697	7621

	Bale
Total exports by rail 1st Sept. to 23rd Dec.	4,01
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 23rd Dec.	5,70,3

THIRD ALL-INDIA COTTON CRO FORECAST 1925-26.

1925-26. Acres	Bales.	1924-25. Acres.	Bales.
26,305,000	5,569,000	24,833,000	6,1410

The average outturn per acre works o to 85 lbs. as compared with 99 lbs. (revise at this time last year.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP (Specia Cable U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.).

Estimated yield for 1925, 15,603,0 bales of 500 lbs. compared with 13,628,0 last year.

EGYPTIAN CROP estimated at 1,998,0 acres and 1,947,000 bales of 400 lbs. a increase of 8 and 11% respectively, ove last year.

MBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

HURSDAY, December 31.
sed: New Year's Eve.
Winter Meeting, Fifth Day.
RIDAY, January 1, 1926.
sed: New Year's Day
SATURDAY, January 2.
awalpindi with the English mails 1 p.m.
Winter Meeting, Sixth Day.
Theatre: 9-30 p.m. Frederic The Whimsical Wizard.
Standing Committee 12-10 p.m.

TODAY'S BAND

of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. will ramme of music at the Esplanade to-day (Wednesday) a program. t 5-30 p.m.

RTAINMENT AT BANDRA.

bers of the Waterlads' Sporting tic Club will give their annual nt on the New Year's Day at ie Chapel Road Sea-side. Cap. DeSouza will preside.

NARA HIGH SCHOOL

Anniversary Celebration of the vadaini Free Night High School in the premises of the Share Dalal Street, Fort, on Friday .) at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

MAZAGON INSTITUTE

al Dance of the Mazagon Insti- held at the Muzaffarabad Hall, , on Saturday (the 2nd prox.) n. when The New Victoria Jazz e in attendance. Admission is tax annas six.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

line s.s. "Macfadyen" arrived in the evening of 24th inst.
line s.s. "Maenab" arrived in the morning of 27th inst.
eward P. and O. Mail Steamer with the mails from Bombay th instant arrived at Port Said on the 28th instant and left there he same day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The 1st January 1926 will be a e Holiday on account of "New ay."
ibed Mails for Singapore and Ja- S. S. "Wakasa Maru" will be the General Post Office at 11 a.m. sday the 30th inst. instead of 29th

for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, ndi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tan- nane, Mozambique, Beira and L. per S. S. "Karoa" will be closed General Post Office at 12 noon sday the 6th inst.
ndence for Natal, Cape Colony r places in South Africa will also ded by this steamer.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

thaldas Govindji has addressed the letter to the voters of C Ward:— ext Municipal Election of different akes place on the 1st February beg to inform you that I am stand- candidate from C (Bhuleshwar) You know that I was elected as r of the Corporation in the Bye- that took place on 1st April 1924 of the late Mr. Hansraj Pragji y. I am glad to inform you that to the pledge given by me then I the Municipal Nationalist Par- n the performance of my duty as a or I have always acted in the best of the people and have invariably out any exception voted with the st Party. I am again standing as te of the Nationalist Party and I u that I will always try to serve of the people."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

ve received from the Anath Griha (Poor Students' Home), calendar and a Maharashtra Diary. formed that the profits from the th will be utilised in aid of the nts of the Home. The calendar at Ans. 4 and the Diary at Ans. 8 size and Ans. 12 for large size. also received from Messrs. Tilak a Gita Rahasya calendar, in which oloured illustrations, there are some f Lok. Tilak.
have received two table calendars ssrs. Jeeva and Co., Shipping and rs Agents, a tear-off calendar from neer Paper Mart and a wall calen- n the Precious Electric Co. We lso received a catalogue of "Ship acids and heavy chemicals manu- by the Dharamji Morarji Chemi- Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.

FATAL FALL INTO A WELL.

ibai, a Hindu woman (50) was go- worship in a temple on Tuesday along Lady Hardinge Road at hen she fell into a well which had arapet wall. A little while after saw the dead body of his mother in the well and raised an alarm. was dragged and removed to the for inquest where the Coroner's rned a verdict of accidental death.

FOURTH EXTRA RACES.
Expert's Cards
—Ravi, Kanze, Hurchan, Rock Rose Musk Rat, Brasidas, Mozan
ROW NICE SELECTIONS,
RAPOREVALA
, Hornby Road, Fort.

BOMBAY RACES.

5TH DAY, THURSDAY, 31ST DEC.

ENTRY FOR SUBSTITUTED RACE.

THE BLANKNEY HANDICAP:—Distance 5 Furlongs.
Mr. Certainty's the Fliver
Mr. R. R. S.'s Polo King
Mr. Kelso's Crushed Glass
Mr. Vivian's Eltonian
The Chief of Mhaisa's Gaybrook
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Shingled
Mr. G. D. Shuttleworth's Kilindini.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's Golden Hours.
Mr. J. Reynold's Bridgman
Mr. S. C. Petit's Belle Syme
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Lilavati.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaja's Lady Junior
Messrs. Health and W. Bird's Riverine
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Perivale
Mr. C. Vaz's Cronan.

CALCUTTA RACES.

EDDY WINS HILLIARD PLATE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The following were the results of to-day's Races:

GRAND ANNUAL. Distance about miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,500. Handicap Hurdle race for horses.

Mr. Doucail's RED CONNORS 9-10 Black 1
Mr Dee's SNOWDRIFT 11-5 Bloss 2
Capt Mannock and Mr. Mannock's KILGARVAN 10-2 (car 10-3) Mr. Pollard 3
Mr Raikut's BARSEN 9-3 (car 9-4 Burnell 4

Also Ran:—Happy Iola 10-1, Pomfret 9-12, Reciprocity 9-10 (car 9-12) Christian King 9-7.

Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 6 lengths, 7 lengths.
Time.—3 mins. 43 2/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 12-8, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15-8.
Betting: 6 to 4 Snowdrift, twos Red Connors, sixes Christian King, tens Kilgarvan, Porfret, fifteens Barsen, twenties rest.

THE DISTRICT PLATE. (Div. II). Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in class four. Messrs. Soutar and Simpson's ADDRESS 8-4 Morris 1
Mr. Roy's CRIMSON SUN 8-1 Barrett ... 2
Hajee Sir J Sait's CYANIC 8-4 Edwards 3
Mr. Sutter's BATH BUN 7-12 Parker ... 4

Also Ran:—Bosworth 9, Knockbracken 8-12, Elkie 8-10, Whitsun 89, Elusive 8-8, Adeie 8-6 Pompano 8-6 Felladen 8-5, Bacchante 8-4 High Spot 8-3, Pegamoid 8-2. Cob Nut 8-1.

Won by 1 3/4 lengths, 1 length, 1/2 length.
Time.—1 min. 14 4/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 47-8. Places Rs. 27-8, Rs. 175 and Rs 157-8.
Betting 6 to 4 against Adele, 7 to 4 Address, eights Knockbracken or Pompano, twenties to thirties rest.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 7,000, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,000. For Horses in Class II W.A. and C. reduced 7lbs. with penalty and allowances.

Mr. Avasia's L.S.D. 8-10 Barnett 1
Mr. Birkmyre's LE PACTOLE 8-10 Barrett 2
Mr. Auston's RECALLED 8-10 Parker 3
Mr. Singhanee's RAKING 9-6 Morris ... 4

Also Ran:—Starshot 8-10, Cailis 8-10, Glanstonbury 8-10, Stormont 8-10, Carillon 7-13.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, head.
Time.—1min. 40 2/5 secs.
Totes said:—Win Rs. 14-8. Places Rs. 13-8 Rs 26-8 and Rs. 52.
Betting: 2 to 1 on L.S.D., fives Recalled tens Cailes, Glastonburf, fifteens Le Pactole thirties others.
Objections against third horses jockey for foul riding was upheld.

THE HILLIARD PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 15,000, second Rs. 5,000, third Rs. 2,500. Handicap for Horses in Class I and II.

Mr. Eve's EDDY 9-5 A C Walker 1
Mr. Avasia's FILLE D'OR 8-13 Barnett 2*
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's AFFABLE 8-7 Hutchins 2*
Mr. Mahomed's BRIGHT BIRD II 8-12 Morris 4

*Dead-heat.

Also Ran: Starwater 7-9, Limton 7-0.
Won by short neck, dead-heat, 3 lengths.
Time.—1 min. 27 1/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 10.
Betting: 6 to 4 Fille D'Or, twos Eddy, threes Affable, twenties rest.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in Class III and IV.

Mr. Galstaun's BRILLIANT LADY 10-7, Dobie 1
Mr. Dee's CREMONA 7-9 Cooper 2
Mrs Firpo's HOUSE OF KEYS 7 13 Ritchie 3
H. H. Aga Khan's SAINTLY SOVEREIGN 8-11 A C Walker 4

Also Ran:—Sharp Warrior 89, Bachelor's Bubble 8-3.

Won by head, 4 1/2 lengths, 1/2 lengths.
Time.—2 mins 9 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 21-8. Places Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 28.
Betting: Evens Brilliant Lady, twos Saintly Sovereign, threes House of Keys, six Cremona, fifteens rest.

THE DISTRICT PLATE. (Div III). Terms etc. same as in Division II.

Mr. Scott's MISS ELEGANCE 9-3 Hulme 1
Mr. Lauder's ALLAN BRIG 8-0 A C Walker ... 2
Messrs Taylor and Gilford's LADY BARBARA 7-11 Edwards 3
Messrs. Eddis and Nicholas' VOLTARA 8-6 A Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Sack the Lot 9-3, Driftwood 9-3, Blaze 8-12, Gohne 8-10, Voltara 8-6, Basilica 8-4 Pauvrette 8-1, Honolulu 7-10, Golden Memory 7-3 Sunday 7-1 Beehive 8-2.

Won by 3/4 length 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 lengths.
Time.—1 mins 15 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 14, Rs 28 and Rs. 22.
Betting: 5 to 4 on Miss Elegance, fives Lady Barbara, eights Gonne, Voltara, Allan Brig, longer prices other.

THE DISTRICT PLATE. (Div. I.) Terms etc. as in Division II.

Messrs Sautar and Simpson's FAIR DEAL 8-9 Dobie 1
Mr Pannick's KEEP IT DARK 8-8 Brown 2
Messrs Sautar and Simpson's JABBSTRAW 8-13 Hutchins 3
Mr. Willson's SLOGAN 8-5 A Harrison ... 4

Also Ran:—Glenhelcon 9-0 Espousal 8-12, Lussker 8-12, Mudeford Rex 8-11, Young Paddy 8-11, Scindia 8-10, Hot Lips 8-9, Impatient 8-9 Gosse Step 8-7 Irish Ditch 8-3.

Won by head, short head,
Time. 1 min. 15 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 256-8. Places Rs 41-8, Rs 14-8 and Rs. 17.
Bettin: 6 to 4 Keep it Dark, twos Impatient, fours Jabbstraw, six Hot Lips, twenties or more rest.—A.P.

MR. KELLY IN EARNEST!

ANOTHER POLICE OFFICER DISMISSED.

GAMBLING DENS' SCANDAL SEQUEL.

We understand that Inspector G. A. Newby of the Bombay City Police who was attached to the Nagpada Police Station has been dismissed by the Commissioner of Police from the police force. Mr. Newby was under suspension for the past few days being involved in a case of allowing gambling dens in his division. Along with him Baboo Sabaji, a Police Jemadar, is also dismissed for the same offence. In the course of the last six months this is the sixth police officer who has been dismissed from the police force apart from two being degraded.

ACQUITTED OF FORGERY CHARGE.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which B. F. Pavri and M. Kiroliwala were charged with forgery and aiding and abetting at the instance of Najamai J. A. Khodaiyji.

Mr. N. T. Jungalwala pleader, appeared to prosecute while Mr. B. H. Daruwala defended both the accused.

The prosecution alleged that Pavri had forged the signature of his brother both on the Government Loans of the face value of Rs. 11,500 and on a document purporting to be the will of his brother Cursetji.—the father of the complainant. The second accused alleged to have aided and abetted the first accused, in the commission of the alleged offence. The complainant alleged that she left for Lonavla in April 1923 when her father was staying in Bombay with accused No. 1 Pavri his brother. On May 29 the complainant received a wire from Pavri informing her of her father's critical state. She came down to Bombay and on the next day her father Cursetji died. Four days after her father's death accused No. 1 handed her a piece of paper purporting to have been signed by her father, giving her the property mentioned therein. The contents of the paper were in the handwriting of accused No. 2 Kiroliwala. Accused No. 1 further informed her that Government Loans of the face value of Rs. 11,500 had been transferred to him by the deceased. The endorsement on the Government Loans was in the handwriting of the accused No. 2. Both the signatures on the piece of paper and the Government Loans were alleged to be forgeries and accused No. 1 was alleged to have committed the offence. There was a correspondence on the subject and two years later the complainant filed a case against the accused. On the suggestion of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala who issued a notice in the case, the accused paid Rs. 5,000 to the complainant, the complainant withdrew all allegations against the accused in full settlement of the civil liabilities between the parties. Some days later the complainant threatened to prosecute if the balance of Rs. 6,000 was not paid to her, as she alleged that the signatures were forged. The accused thereupon charged the complainant along with her husband and another person with cheating him in respect of Rs. 5,000. The case is still pending before the Third Presidency Magistrate. In the meantime the complainant launched the present prosecution.

His Worship in acquitting both the accused observed that not a tittle of evidence was brought forward to show that the signatures were a forgery. The receipt of interest received on the three Government Loans by the accused showed that the Loans were transferred in the lifetime of the deceased father of the complainant and as such gave a lie to the complainant's case. His Worship acquitted both the accused.

KILLED ON THE RAILS.

Mr. Kaikhashru Khurshedji, an engine driver in the G. I. P. Railwa harbour branch was driving 246 up train on Monday at 5 p.m. when between Sandhurst Road and Musjid stations he saw Tukaram Vithoba (30) a labourer, working on the lines with a spade on his shoulders. As he was close to the lines the spade came in contact with the train in motion with the result that Tukaram was knocked down between the two tracks. The driver stopped the train, put the injured man in his brake and handed him over to the station authorities at Musjid station where he was found dead.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

LIBERAL FARCE

"BIG AUDIENCE!"

50 HUMOUROUS SOULS.

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA Dec. 29.

The League of political bluffers counting barely fifty supporters held their annual session yesterday in Calcutta. The session of the Liberal Federation is a sheer failure and that the people have no faith in the Liberals was amply illustrated by the fact that even in a Town Hall meeting the visitors were few. Among the ladies present were a few girls from the Brahmo Girls' School who formed the orchestra.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitra created a mild sensation by announcing that Tilak was a Liberal leader, whom of course the Liberals of the age called a Radical and dissociated from his new party. But Mr. Mitra, who, as he himself admitted, have spent 74 winters and thereby drank deep the nector of Liberalism and became wiser, was not the man to stop there. Tilak's Responsive Cooperation was the Liberal creed, he said and wished god-speed to the newly emerged party of Responsive Co-operators. He blessed the present constitution with which he hoped to grow stronger and demand more. He poured heaps of denunciations to the Obstructionists and wound up with an appeal for unity. In one place however his speech was interesting, when he said that while Lord Birkenhead was anxious to send out to India British youths with prospective career, brilliant Indian youths, for the crime of patriotism, were spirited away and clapped in prison.

DULL AND UNINTERESTING.

The speech of the President was equally dull and uninteresting which touched on no solution of the Indian problems. His reference to Indians in South Africa is ludicrously brief. His address is an insult to Indian manhood in that it was a prayer to Lord Birkenhead to accelerate Indian progress because the Liberals were co-operating. His Lordship should ignore empty threats of non-payment of taxes and Civil Disobedience. The Swarajists' outlook had changed and so on and so forth. Yet he said, "anything but co-operation was offered by the Boers the Egyptians ant the Irish, but co-operation was never made a precedent for the conferment of self-Government. After these speeches which are characterised as momenous in the Liberal circles and after passing several exhaustive resolutions to-day the Federationists will separate lulling to slumber for another Christmas. These seceders from the Indian National Congress have no mind to join the Congress except on their own terms, namely, that the Congress should revert to the old policy of petitioning and protest.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SUPPORT TO ASSEMBLY'S DEMAND.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The National Liberal Federation met today with Sir M. Joshi in the chair. Nationalists who attended the conference on invitation yesterday did not come to-day, as also some of the delegates and visitors. After expressing condolences at the deaths of Queen Alexandra and various leaders of India, the Conference discussed the resolution on constitutional reform which was moved by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani. The resolution expressed disappointment at the majority report of the Reform Enquiry Committee and approval of the minority report of that committee. The Federation expressed disappointment at the position taken by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy and supported the amendment to the Home Member's resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly. The Federation affirmed its conviction as regards the necessity of reform of the constitution without delay on the following lines.

(1) Provincial Governments should be responsible to the provincial legislatures which should be wholly elected.

(2) The Central Government should be responsible to the Assembly in the whole sphere of internal civil administration.

(3) The control of foreign and political relations of the Government and of military, naval and air defence of the country should remain vested in the Governor-General for a definite period after the expiry of which the position should be reviewed by a Commission on which Indian opinion should be adequately represented.

(4) During this period a fixed amount should be alloted for expenditure of the departments controlled by the Governor-General who should be free to spend up to that limit notwithstanding the adverse vote of the Assembly.

(5) When the Governor-General certifies that an emergency has arisen which requires additional expenditure for the safety of the country he shall have authority to incur such expenditure but he shall apprise the Legislative Assembly of such expenditure at its next sitting.

(6) Indians should be trained for and freely admitted to all arms of defence and such financial provision shall be made for their training as the Legislative Assembly might decide.

(7) The principle and conditions of recruitment for the All-India Services shall be laid down and control over such services shall vest in the Government of India, actual recruitment being made by an independent statutory body like a Public Services Commission.

(8) All subjects, not specifically vested in provincial Governments, should be under the control of the Central Government.

(9) The strength of the Legislative bodies should be increased, adequate provision being made for the representation by election of backward depressed and labouring classes.

(10) Enfranchisement of women.

In conclusion the resolution urged that His Majesty's Government should make an early announcement of the appointment of a Commission to report on the aforesaid proposals and Indian public opinion should be adequately represented.—A. P.

(11.) The Council of the Secretary of State for India should be abolished and the latter's position should be analogous to that of the Dominion Secretary.

WORK PRESENT SYSTEM!

Mr. Chintamani, in moving the above resolution, said they had in this resolution otnly approved the conclusions arrived at by the minority members of the Reforms Enquiry Committee and recommended that steps should be taken without delay to put the constitution on a permanent basis with provisions for automatic progress in future either by the appointment of a Royal Commission or otherwise till the appointment of a Commission. He insisted upon the present system being worked in the spirit of co-operation. He supported the amendment moved by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Legislative Assembly when Sir Alexander Muddiman wanted the approval of the House to the Majority Report of the Muddiman Committee.

Sir Provas Chunder Mitter, in seconding the motion, said that before the Enquiry Committee twenty-three witnesses including several ministers had urged the immediate grant of Autonomy. The resolution expressed disappointment at the position taken by the Secretary of State. He said that as all parties were agreed as to this proposal they should sink their differences which would give them national strength to claim their national demand.

VALUE OF BLUFF.

After the resolution was supported by several others, the President invited Mr. Benin Chandra Pal, although he did not belong to the Liberal Party, to speak on the resolution. Mr. Pal said the President's invitation was an indication of their desire to help different political groups now working isolated for the same object. After briefly tracing how the different parties came into being and the methods adopted by the different parties to attain their goal, Mr. Pal said the Swarajists had bluffed but they would not get anything by following the Swarajist bluff. They had threatened Government, but had not carried out their threat and had no desire to carry it out. The speaker, however, admitted that there was something in bluff in politics. The Swarajists said first destruction then construction. This was not applicable in society and the speaker urged them to work out the present constitution, however defective and unsatisfactory it might be.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

The other resolutions adopted by the Federation urged the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Regulations of 1818, 1819 and 1827 which empowered Government to deport persons, welcomed the suspension of the collection of cotton excise duty and assured the Viceroy that proposals would be laid before the Legislature to repeal that duty from next financial, year, urged the separation of judicial and executive functions and urged the removal of the disabilities of the depressed classes and improvement of their condition and that they should be allowed to participate in communal facilities.

The Conference meets again to-morrow.—A. P.

SIR M. V. JOSHIS' ADDRESS

PRESS COMMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

The "Leader" commenting on Sir M. V. Joshi's address as President of the Liberal Federation says:—"It will be read with interest and appreciation by the Liberals all over the country and, it is hoped, by the Congressmen also. He now speaks with the authority of the man who saw the Government from inside for five years. Government cannot dismiss his words lightly.

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

Commenting on Sir Moropant Joshi's presidential address to the Liberal Federation the "Hindu" says:—While Sir Moropant sets forth what he feels are the results of the non-liberal programmes his address is happily not pitched in any fault-finding spirit. Indeed the whole burden of the address is a plea for unity.

The "Swadesamitran" writes that the address betrays that the Liberals are lacking in feeling for the country's ills. Sir Moropant argues for the Swarajya Party, and recommends the Liberal programme.—A. P.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Commenting on Sir Moropant Joshi's address at the National Liberal Federation the "Bengalee" says that in this revised Liberalism which he represents we have the strength of both the old and the new schools of political thought without their weaknesses a fine blend of the life-long practice of Sir Surendranath Bannerjee and the ripe thought of Mahatma Gandhi—the synthesis in fact, that India has been looking for after the tremendous ferment of the quinquennium which is about to close.

The "Statesman" thinks that not until the Liberals resolve to fight the Swarajists everydhere in an effort to advance the Reforms which the Swarajists are endeavouring to destroy will they take their rightful place before the country.

The "Forward" says the Liberal leadershave always been noted for their clearness of thinking and expression, of course, within their pet dogma of constitutionalism which accounts for the pet belief about it. Words, words, nothing but words.

The "Englishman" asserts that the Indian Liberals will eventually come back. We do not doubt but it is very desirable that they should come back before Pandit Motilal Nehru is able to stage that colossal farce of "Mass Civil Disobedience."—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co; Frere Road, Fort).

JANUARY.

29th December, 1925.	
Previous Closing Rate	19.85
To-day's Opening Rate	19.60
Difference	—25
To-day's Closing Rate	2008
Difference	+23

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Horaby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.

29th December, 1925.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.98
To-day's Opening Rate	10.4
Difference	+6
To-day's Closing Rate	9,93
Difference	—5
Sewri Closing Rate	359-8-0
Khandi Closing Rate	358-8-0

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The following are the results of the football matches played the League to-day:—

First Division:—Huddersfield 4 Birmingham 1; Leicester 1 Manchester United 3;

Second Division:—Derby 4 Chelsea 2; Sheffield Wednesday 5 Oldham 1; Barnsley 4 Notts Forest 1.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Bristol Rovers 1 Swindon 2; Luton 1 Plymouth 1; Newport 1 Bristol City 0; Northampton 1 Gillingham 2; Queen's Park Rangers 3 Millwall 0; Reading 2 Crystal Palace 1; Exeter 6 Brentford 1.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Bristol 0 Old Merchant Taylors 3; Leicester 14 Barbarians 9; Newport 13 Racing Club de France (Paris) 0; Swansea 3 London Welsh 0; Northampton 14 Mosley 0.

In County championship, Somerset beat Gloucestershire by ten points to nine at Gloucester.—Reuter's Special.

TENNIS IN POONA.

In Deccan Gymkhana open Tennis Tournament, the following were the results of the matches played on Monday last:—

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES: (In the Morning:—1. G. Deodason beat N. K. Gadgil (7—5; 3—6; 6—2). 2. S. G. Gore beat D. V. Vartak (6—0; 6—2). 3. K. N. Doss beat D. J. Saraf (6—1; 6—1; 6—1). 4. P. M. Modi beat R. S. Purandare (6—2; 6—1).

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES: (In the Evening). 1. V. S. Sowani beat N. V. Kale (6—3; 6—3). 2. N. B. Bhagwat beat S. S. Sirur (6—1; 4—6; 6—1). 3. Shaunak Desai beat A. G. Ranade (6—4; 6—4). 4. B. H. Khardekar beat L. R. Pillay (6—1; 6—0).

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES:—N. B. Bhagwat and T. N. Khare beat G. P. Gaikwad and A. S. Nikam (6—2; 6—8; 6—2).

The following are Sunday's results in the games in the Poona Open Tennis Championship Tournaments held under the auspices of the S. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana:—

Jeejeebhoy beat Poukshe 6—4 6—4; Bhagwat beat Modi 6—2 6—4; Pereira beat Vartak 4—6 6—3 6—3; Rangaswami beat Karkhanis 6—3 6—1 Khardekar and Parkar beat Bafat and Gharpure 7—5 6—0; Ranade and Kulkarni beat Bhide Marathi 6—0 6—3; Pereira and Desai beat Nikam and Gaikwad 6—0 6—2; Vartak and Gole beat Saraf and Cele 6—4 6—4; Mel endale and Sowani beat Liladhar and Sethana 4—6 6—2 6—2.

W. I. A. A. ACTIVITIES.

The following matters were dealt with at a recent Committee Meeting of the W. I. A. A.:—

Dazzling Headlights:—The President reported that a test was to be held on the evening of the 10th December of a special form of lenses fitted to his car.

Smoking Exhausts of Motor Cars:—A letter was received from the Superintendent of Police, Motor Vehicles Department, that this matter was receiving their attention.

Amendments to Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules:—It was decided to request Government to publish all notices and amendments side by side with the original rules for the sake of clarity.

Evasion of Tolls by Motorists:—A letter was received from the Government of Bombay drawing the attention of the Committee to the above matter. The question was discussed in detail and a suitable reply drafted setting out the views of the Association in the matter.

Kolhapur Branch:—A letter was read from Major L. E. Lang tendering his resignation as Hon Secretary on his proceeding to England.

A letter of thanks for his services was sent to Major Lang and a request for his nomination of a substitute.

Touring Club de France:—It was resolved to write to the local Secretary of this body putting forward the proposal of the Association for affiliation with the Touring Club de France.

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION.

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION is formed for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the Landlords of the Bombay Presidency.

The Landlords' Association is prepared to take up all questions affecting Landlords, throughout the Presidency, to ventilate their just grievances and to obtain redress for them from all quarters, be they in relation to the Municipality, the Improvement Trust. The Development Department or the Government.

The Landlords' Association undertakes to watch zealously the rights of the Landlords to their respective properties and to take all necessary measures to ward off any unjust interference by authorities in their rights.

The Landlords' Association is always ready to advise and assist individual landlords, who are members of the Landlords' Association in matters relating to their properties.

The next matter which the Association intends to take up is about the Refund and Draw-back Rules of the Bombay Municipality and the hardships caused thereby.

ALL LANDLORDS ARE REQUESTED TO JOIN THE ASSOCIATION.

Applications may be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARIES of the Landlords' Association, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TO THE GOAL

By

SOHRAB A. CALIANIWALA

All nature wear one angry frown
To crush you out—still know my soul
You are Divine—March on and on
Nor right nor left but to the goal.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1925

THE NET RESULT

At the close of the Cawnpore session, the Swaraj Party found themselves armed with full command of the Congress. From Gaya to Belgaum the party had to fight for tolerance and recognition, and now at Cawnpore they have reached the summit of their authority; they retain their identity as a party but they have taken over the political work of the immediate future with a lien on Congress funds. Even the most ardent Swarajist must admit that the party have had a surfeit of success, seeing that the main resolution of the year had been originally designed by the Swaraj Party. The Swarajists have taken up a heavy load of responsibility and it will tax their diligence and integrity to the utmost if they are to give a good account of their stewardship. As their responsibility is enhanced, there has unfortunately been a small defection of strength through the activities of the responsive co-operationists. On the last day of the Congress, Mr. Jayakar dramatically announced the resignation from the Legislatures of three Maharashtrian stalwarts, hoping no doubt to test the constituencies through by-elections. Strong in their personal merit, they suppose at the election of three may be used a conclusive test, when it requires an all-round election to ascertain public sentiment. They are seeking a free hand through another appeal to their supporters, several of whom no doubt would favour the claim of the unfettered expression of opinion. We wish they had the patience to wait till the developments of February, but they believe in getting a blow in first and carrying on the propaganda for ministerships. Pundit Malaviya's meteoric incursion seems to have given them heart of grace, because previous to it, Mr. Kelkar had remarked that he was an amused spectator at the Congress watching Pundit Motilal squaring up with the No-Changers. Mr. Jayakar nagged the Swarajist leader with pertinent allusions to the Skeen Committee, but before Pundit Malaviya's appearance, Mr. Jayakar had congratulated Pundit Motilal on the decision to stiffen up the programme of the Party. Mr. Jayakar's first grievance was that the Swarajists were following a course of compromise, while he preferred either downright obstruction or the acceptance of office. The middle course annoyed him. In the Subjects Committee he professed relish of the ultimatum aimed at the Government, and assured, Pundit Motilal that the Bombay Council Swarajists would wait for the message "Don't attend the Council" but it was later decided that he should go it on his own in order to complicate united action. We do not know if the other members of the Bombay Council Swaraj Party are going to be fired into emulation of their chief and invite by-elections. If they take a broad view of loyalty to the Swarajist Party and the expediency of harmonious action in the country, they will hold out, suspending in the meanwhile their policy of dumb reserve in the Council. Had Mr. Jayakar consulted us followers, as indeed he ought to have done, he would have deferred a step that must be embarrassing to them; but the passion for co-operation in return for unseen response from the Government, carried him off his feet, and weakened the formal position of the Swarajists.

The Swaraj Party ought now to endure the defection and redress it by more enthusiastic work. If they do not whip up their energy in view of the Congress resolution, the campaign for ministerships is likely to succeed, for it is a policy of easy acquiescence alluring in a period of stagnation. We are not among those who hold that the spinning franchise was the vital cause of reduced membership in the Congress. Under that franchise, we had a membership of 14,000, but now with the four-anna franchise it is still under 20,000. To bring the membership to a reasonable level, there should be greater determination to work, and the Congress resolution relies on the distinct presumption that people will be equal to robust exertion. To mark again the difficulties ahead, we would draw attention to the disbelief of prominent no-Changers in the resolution. Dr. Pattabhisitaram remarked that there were the elements of bluff in the decision, while Mr. Shyamsunder Chakravarty agreed with him in mournful accents. They imagine that the March manoeuvres in the Council may prove a hindrance to the later programme of work in the country. We cannot, however, suppose that the considered resolution of the Congress will be allowed to end as a piece of stupendous bluff. To coax the sympathy of other parties, we may observe that the discouragement or failure of the Swarajists will involve loss to all parties including Liberals, Independents and the Responsive Co-operationists. Mr. Jayakar hinted that the idea of civil disobedience was inserted as an electioneering attraction, which implies that it is attractive to the people and Mr. Majid Bux paid a home-thrust in suggesting that it is the leaders, and not the people who shiver at drastic alternatives. The terms of the next electioneering manifesto have not been included in the resolution, for they have to be settled later. To say that it is all an electioneering ruse, is not correct. The Swarajists have taken up a serious responsibility and all should help them to discharge it, instead of straining their eyes to discover inconsistencies. Mr. Sen Gupta was confident that in Bengal the next elections would give a majority, and he has not shirked the possibility of civil resistance. Bengal has one advantage. Her firm political instinct has been joined with a stipulation of peace between Hindus and Muslims. The doctrinaire may cavil at it, but it is an operative influence in that province. The joint-amendment in the Assembly does not preclude pacts and understandings, and, therefore, insistence on the terms of that amendment does not give away the case of apprehensive minorities. Leaders will do well, however, to explore terms of settlement in the next elections so that all communities may feel sure of safety under the Swarajist flag; the suggestion is all the more important because the Hindu Mahasabha Committee at Cawnpore decided to hold over the question of Hindu Mahasabha candidates until February next.

The Congress is over and when we look at the main resolution we feel that its obligations are no less formidable than those undertaken by the Calcutta Special Congress of 1920. No-changers will probably say that there are differences in the burden, but they are in the nature of the burden and not in its weight. They should discover common ground and decide to help the Congress with a full heart. To say that any variation by a jot or tittle is treason to the principle of non-cooperation is to offer a counsel of despair that takes no note of fluid conditions. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaram, for example, declared that any voting by a No-changer on an issue implying the presence of Congressmen in the Councils would be "immoral." We for our part expected a more lenient and practical view of the next programme of action. In certain conditions, the Swarajists are committed to retirement from the Councils. If they were not active in mass-work in the past, the mere fact of their being outside the Councils should compel their energy into channels of action dear to the No-changers. Whether this year's Congress is a success or not depends on the earnestness and fidelity with which Congressmen carry out their undertaking in the next year. They have outlined a huge and taxing programme and it is the duty of all to prevent its failure. Unless the Swarajists are courageous, enterprising and constant the whole scheme they have sponsored this year, must collapse like a citadel reared on sand.

COMMUNAL INSTITUTIONS.

Communal institutions, however, necessary for social reconstruction, are, for political work, an anomaly; for it is obvious that the political interests of one community do not appreciably differ from those of another. We have, however, to accept them as a legacy of the past, and can only shorten the period of their existence by counteracting their exclusiveness, by pressing constantly the wider national and humanitarian claims, and by each community striving its utmost to appreciate the standpoint of another community. This last duty is of special importance; for, if one community will not understand and sympathise with another till the latter makes itself obnoxious to compel attention to its claims, it will be a dangerous precedent, sure to be copied just because it is successful. We hope we are not over-optimistic when we think that while dark clouds in the shape of sporadic communal outbursts have gathered on our political horizon, we also discern a glimmer here and there of the true national outlook and intercommunal sympathy which we have desired. We discern it in the thoughtful speech of the Maharaja of Kolhapur which we reviewed yesterday, in the equally thoughtful speech of Prof. Rallia Ram as President of the All-India Christian Conference, in many of the resolutions of the two non-Brahmin conferences at Amraoti and of the non-Brahmin Confederation at Madras. In all these conferences the national outlook is conspicuous—it could not but be—though in one or two matters that outlook is deflected by old communal traditions. The general demand for a speedy revision of the Constitution, for provincial autonomy, for responsibility in the central legislature, for Prohibition and for the complete removal of untouchability, is a sign that even professedly communal organisations are unable to resist the advancing wave of nationalism. The force of nationalism is evident in the fine words of Prof. Rallia Ram:

> "We are Indians. India is our motherland; its blood runs in our veins and its history and traditions are the springs from which we draw our inspiration. Our country-men are engaged to-day in the great struggle for attaining Swaraj for their motherland, and the whole of the country is pulsating with a new vision and awakening. Our destinies and future hopes are closely interwoven with theirs. It is as much our land as it is theirs. We have to live with them, and our connections with them are of a permanent character. Therefore it is highly desirable that we should identify ourselves with all healthy and constitutional movements started and encouraged by our fellow-country-men."

Prof. Rallia Ram denounces communalism as "a canker which is undoubtedly eating into the very vitals of our national life and progress" and as "an acknowledgement of one's own inferiority." We could match these sentiments with others from the various speeches at the recent communal conferences. It is true that special communal representation is demanded by many communities even by the non-Brahmins who are in a majority. But, while we cannot exhaust this difficult question here, we would assert that assured of a genuine national spirit and intercommunal sympathy, the problem is far from being impossible of solution. We claim that we see to-day evidences of such a spirit and such a feeling in a measure enough to warrant the hope that we shall soon see the end of our communal bickerings. We regret, indeed, that the All-India non-Brahmin Congress, while professing horror at the policy of socially penalising any community merely because of its birth, thought it fit to pass a resolution appealing to the non-Brahmins to vote exclusively for non-Brahmins at the next Council elections, regardless, it follows, of the programme of parties. But such a policy is doomed to collapse under the weight of its own absurdity. We learn that the Hindu Mahasabha is shortly to consider the desirability or otherwise of running its own candidates in political elections. The news is disconcerting and will make the bureaucracy happy. We would most earnestly plead with the Hindu Mahasabha to drop the idea. Its leading members can stand on behalf of one non-communal political body or another. Why add to the existing complications when all communal considerations need to be subordinated to the supreme task of freeing the nation?

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"The greatest fault of Indians was that they were too logical. Let them give up that logic as life was superior to logic. Some of the speakers had said that they were ready to die for the country but to die for the country was easier than to live for it and to suffer for it, to work for it."

LALA LAJPATRAI.

More Propaganda.

The function of the "diplomatic correspondents" of the English papers seems to be the traditional one ascribed by Dr. Johnson to ambassadors—namely, to lie for their country. The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent is responsible for the statement that "the latest impressions that have reached London suggest that Ibn Saud is considering the incorporation of the Hedjaz within the boundaries of the enlarged Nejd Sultanate." The "impressions" have no other source than the imagination of the correspondent himself. Ibn Saud has more than once declared that his aim in attacking Emir Ali was to emancipate the Hedjaz from the misrule of a family that had betrayed Islam and that as far as the future of the Hedjaz is concerned he will have it determined in accordance with the requirements of Islam and of Arab freedom by a representative Congress of Muslims of the world. In a communique published in the Egyptian Press, the Cairo agent of Ibn Saud has reiterated the intention of the latter to carry out the pledges which he has publicly given to the Islamic world. Muslims will, therefore, do well not to attach undue importance to tendentious [illegible] of propagandists to prejudice them [illegible] Ibn Saud and await authoritative [illegible] tion.

An Expression of Sympathy.

The London correspondent of "F[illegible] cabled on the 24th instant, a m[illegible] issued by certain Labour leaders re[illegible] the situation in India. It took fo[illegible] for Reuter to realise the importance [illegible] manifesto. The manifesto is signed [illegible] advanced wing of the Labour Pa[illegible] the signatories include Messrs. L[illegible] Saklatvala, Scurr, Purcell and [illegible] amongst Parliamentarians and Mr. [illegible] Brockway, Secretary, Independent [illegible] Party, and Mr. Cook, Secretary [illegible] Miners' Federation. The signato[illegible] attention to the seriousness of the s[illegible]tuation in India and the urgent [illegible] conciliatory action by the authori[illegible] steps which they recommend for i[illegible] adoption are that

"(1) The Bengal Ordinance s[illegible] annulled and all political priso[illegible] leased.

(2) A Round Table Confere[illegible] be convened between represent[illegible] the British Government and lead[illegible] Indian Nationalist movement in[illegible] work out a basis for a free and [illegible] constitution.

(3) Immediate steps should [illegible] for the granting of full rights [illegible] Unions and labour organisation[illegible] promotion of measures for impr[illegible] condition of workers and peasan[illegible]

The steps recommended constitute [illegible] mum of the Indian demand, but c[illegible] that the signatories to the manifes[illegible] include any member of the Right [illegible] the Labour Party which dominate[illegible] bour movement in England and [illegible] minated the Labour Cabinet, it h[illegible] practical value, so far as its effec[illegible] Conservative Government is concer[illegible] cept as an expression of sympathy [illegible] port by a few friends of her in [illegible] towards India's struggle for freedo[illegible]

The Censor.

The official censor was in a curio[illegible] on Sunday because without rhyme o[illegible] he sat upon the despatches of our [illegible] representative from Cawnpore for [illegible] To be fair it must be said that he [illegible] ed out certain corners of the mess[illegible] sent them to our office. Possibly he [illegible] it as a Christmas puzzle for us, t[illegible] the middle of the despatch; or per[illegible] in a fit of overzeal wanted to ma[illegible] that there was no revolutionary sc[illegible] in the words. When Mrs. Besant [illegible] terned, she sent out a wire asking f[illegible] Marmite, a well-known vegetarian [illegible] but the censor was so alarmed at th[illegible] poet of Dynamite that he held back [illegible] treasonable despatch. In the presen[illegible] the Censor has had no visible prov[illegible] to intercept our message but then a [illegible] like the poet-laureate, ought occasion[illegible] show something to justify his not very [illegible] sary existence.

Still They Come.

We congratulate the Commission[illegible] Police on his decision to dismiss t[illegible] Newby and a Jemadar from the poli[illegible] of the city. The charges against [illegible] are, however, very grave and we [illegible] think the punishment awarded is a[illegible] or deterrent enough. If the process [illegible] moralisation of the police force, [illegible] seems to be growing apace, is to be c[illegible] some more drastic and effective re[illegible] called for. Apart from two police [illegible] who have been degraded, Inspector N[illegible] the sixth officer to be dismissed dur[illegible] last six months. Six dismissals o[illegible] paid officers, majority of them Eu[illegible] in, so short a period do not reflec[illegible] on the integrity and efficiency of t[illegible] and point, as we urged on a previo[illegible] sion, to a serious defect in the m[illegible] recruitment, especially of its Euro[illegible] ment. It is time a thorough and [illegible] cent enquiry into the matter was [illegible] taken with a view to the removal [illegible] defect. Mere dismissal of erri[illegible] corrupt officials has, as is evident f[illegible] number of officers so dealt with, pro[illegible] availing. Prosecution of one or t[illegible] officers in a Court of Law will be fa[illegible] effective in cleaning the augean st[illegible] the City Police Force as it will be a [illegible] real lesson to those who, though [illegible] with the responsibility of securing [illegible] for, and obedience to law, abet, con[illegible] and profit by its breach by others.

Vernacular Text Books.

Whenever the question is raised [illegible] parting education through the verna[illegible] official critics trot out the [illegible] tion of the lack of suitable text b[illegible] the vernaculars. It was not impossi[illegible] Government to supply that need by [illegible] standard text books translated in[illegible] principal vernaculars. Japan did thi[illegible] with wonderful rapidity and solved [illegible] cational problem. The Osmania Un[illegible] has been doing similar work ever sin[illegible] was started and has also shown ho[illegible] higher education can be easily im[illegible] through the medium of the vernacul[illegible] the British Government and the U[illegible] ties have for the most part neglec[illegible] important duty. It is, therefore, wi[illegible] pleasure that we learn that the [illegible] Government have begun to take ste[illegible] establish a regular Translation Bur[illegible] the one in Hyderabad to translate [illegible] books in science and other subjec[illegible] Hindi. This is good news, indeed [illegible] the other provincial Governments [illegible] be long, we hope, in emulating the [illegible] of the U. P. The various universitie[illegible] rapid in this matter, especially the[illegible] have accepted the principle of [illegible] instruction through vernaculars.

UL ORDINANCE & ASE PRISONERS

ENE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

R M. P.'S. MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

to the press signed by Messrs. ockway, A. J. Cook and several .P.'s, urges that the Bengal Ordi- uld be annulled, all political pri- eased, that a Round Table Con- ould be convened between repre- of the British Government and the Indian Nationalist movement to work out the basis of a free Constitution, and that immedi- be taken to grant full rights for ment of peasant and industrial anisations and the promotion of or improving the condition of d peasants. The letter suggests ouse of Commons should pass the ding of the Commonwealth of and then refer it to a select with instructions to collect in- immediately with regard to the all parties in India towards the er.

NCH OPERATIONS.

UR CITY, THE OBJECTIVE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

(Morocco).—The French Regulars by artillery and aeroplanes have sh operations in the Taza sector, their objective the city of Ben- uction is developing favourably.

ANISH EVACUATION.

GARRISON IN DANGER.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

A message from Tetuan states rricane and torrential rains have ted the evacuation of Spanish posi- Casa Fortificada and the Mehasni A rise in Wergha river has placed ison at Sanidsnete block-house in a position. Forces along the river have been withdrawn.—Reuter.

RENCH DEADLOCK.

HER PROOF OF INSTABILITY.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

—Instability of the political situa- further reflected in the election of mocratic leftite M. Lacroix, as Pre- of the Senate Finance Commission g M. Clemenceal, the Democrat's offi minee. The group called upon M. to resign, but he refused.—Reuter.

USHING IT THROUGH.

NCH BUDGET IN CHAMBER.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

—The Chamber has begun the ex- series of all-night sittings for the e of rushing the passage of the Bud- fore close of the year. Discussion Estimates of expenditure opened ay betimes, and is still continuing this morning.—Reuter's Special.

CRISIS AVERTED ?

LONDON, Dec. 29.

—The threatened political crisis e Finance Minister, M. Doumer's xation proposals now seems likely to ted as the result of the firm attitude Briand in declaring that any minis- igning will be immediately replaced. g to the newspapers, the basis of ement between the Cabinet Minis- being arranged whereby proposed tax ness turnovers will be replaced by a tax on all sales while economies of undred million francs will be effected milar amount secured by stricter con- the assessment declaration, which low proportionate reduction in the etd increased taxation.

Ministerial Council has reached an ent and M. Doumer has been author- o table his financial proposals in the er.—Reuter.

NOT FINAL.

DI BEY ON LEAGUE'S VERDICT.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

antinople.—Evidence that at least Rushdi Bey does not consider the 's Mosul verdict as final is contained ered a phase in the negotiations are continuing round the vital pro-

di Bey had a lengthy interview with itish Ambassador here.—Reuter.

CO-SOVIET CONVENTION.

ER ABOUT "SECRET CLAUSES."

LONDON, Dec. 29.

"Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic Cor- ent says that the Turkish report e Turco-Soviet Convention contains ilitary clauses has aroused amuse- British and other diplomatic cir- asks if such clauses exist why hem abroad in this way?—Reuter.

IBN SAUD'S LATEST—

HEDJAZ TO BE INCORPORATED IN NEJD ?

RUMOUR ABOUT KHILAFAT.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic Correspondent says that the latest impressions that have reached London suggest that Ibn Saud is considering incorporation of the Hedjaz within the boundaries of an enlarged Nejd Sultanate. He adds that some are wondering whether the renewal of political activities of the ex-Sheikh Senussi in the Arab States of Yemen and Assyr means that he is endeavouring to get himself nominated to the vacant Caliphate under Ibn Saud's protection.—Reuter.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

CONFIDENCE IN SULTAN IBN SAUD.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 29.

The Khilafat Conference has concluded after passing more resolutions two of which are important namely those relating to the proposed settlement of Moplahs in the Andamans and the Hedjaz resolution.

The Moplah resolution was adopted by the Conference on the motion of Mr. Yakub Husain of Madras. It declared its resentment at the proposal of the Government of India to make the Moplahs with their families settle down in the Andamans for reason that the Jails Committee had already declared against the island being made the abode of prisoners. Moreover, the Conference was opposed to the Moplahs being sent away from their homelands to any country however suitable. Further the Conference feared that as the men number ten times the women in the island this would have very serious effect on the moral of the Moplah prisoners and their children.

The Conference in a resolution about the Hedjaz, "offers its congratulations to Ibn Saud on the peaceful entry of his forces in Medina and Jeddah and expresses its hearty gratification for the complete liberation of the Hedjaz from the tyrannical regime of the Sheriffan Government."

"The Conference further affirms its full satisfaction and confidence in the policy of the Sultan regarding the future of the Hedjaz as conveyed in all his declarations and trusts that whole Islamic world will welcome his invitation and an International Islamic Conference will soon meet to decide the future of the Hedjaz."

The Conference resolved that the Central Khilafat Committee should widely proclaim in India that present well ordered and peaceful condition of the Hedjaz provide all possible facilities for the despatch and return of a very large number of pilgrims during the coming Haj season and might also open its offices at Jeddah or other places if necessary for the attainment of that object. The Conference also appealed for support to the National Muslim University at Delhi.—A. P.

DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE.

EXHORTATION FOR REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 29.

The All-India Depressed Classes Conference held its first sitting under Swami Shraddhanand's presidency in the Anjasamaj Pandal. Swami Shriddhananda who was given a warm ovation read out his printed address in Hindi in which he made an exhaustive survey of the subject. Pandit Nekiram Sharma, Dr. Moonji and Lala Lajpatrai then delivered impressive speeches emphasising the importance of removal of untouchability. Dr. Moonji remarked that the Hindus at present were ruled not only by the English but also by the Muslims who were daily building up their political importance and exhorted them to remove untouchability at the earliest opportunity to maintain and increase the strength of the Hindu society. He also said Swarajya was not worth while if the Hindus could not retain Hinduism. Lalaji in his speech said that the removal of untouchability was necessary from all three points of views namely of dharam, Hindujati, and the country. He remarked in forcible language that neither the Hindus could retain their strength and dharam nor the country could attain Swarajya without doing away with untouchability. He also exhorted the Hindus to cultivate the habit of loving every Hindu as their brother in faith.—A. P.

AKALI ACTIVITIES IN TILAKNAGAR.

(From Our Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 29.

Along with other communities the Sikhs [illegible] charge of the Akali Diwan. A free Guruka Langar was open for all. Sardars Mangalsigh, Sardoolsingh and Hirasingh gyani who had come to attend the Congress delivered lectures in the Diwan. Prof. Gangasingh, Gurmukhnihalsingh, and Swami Satya Dev also helped in Akali propaganda. Gyani who had come to attend the Congress passed a strong resolution about the release of Akali prisoners. Akali work was much appreciated. Among others the Akali Diwan was attended by thousands of Sikhs, Hindus and Mahomedans with great interest.

Calcutta.—The East Bengal Sports Club gave an afternoon party to the Hon. Mr. C. R. Das on his appointment to the Governor General's Executive Council.—A. P.

LIBERTY OR DEATH.

THE NATION'S CHOICE.

DEBATE ON MOTILALJI'S RESOLUTION.

GANDHIJI TO HELP SWARAJISTS.

CONCLUDING SCENES OF CONGRESS.

Below are described the concluding scenes of the Congress.

Lala Lajpat Rai who took up the thread of discussion on the political programme in his vigorous language supported Pandit Motilal; so also did Mr. Chaman Lall who defined Responsive Co-operation as responding to the kicks of every Britisher and co-operating with every infamy heaped on our heads.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in her closing remarks, said that during these three days they had made their choice between Liberty and Death; and that they would be sinners if they did not stick to their vow.

"I shall keep up the Standard of Liberty that you have entrusted to a woman with the whole strength, and assure you I shall not allow it to fall down"—with these ringing words the President dissolved the session.

Asked to explain his attitude towards Motilalji's resolution, Mahatma Gandhi, who did not attend the Congress on Monday—it being his Silence Day—said he had deliberately delivered the goods. He would advance the constructive programme and help the Swarajists as much as he could.

(From our Special Representative.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 28.

Lalaji then took up the thread of discussion, and in his vigorous language, supported the resolution. India had tried co-operation all these years, and they knew the results. Non-co-operation they were unable to put into full effect. What then remained for them, he asked? He gave a short sketch of the world movement in politics. Non-co-operation could defy all the forces of Government, but not the cunning diplomacy of the British, but while they had non-co-operation in their hearts they had no strength in their arms, and no honest and independent man could remain in Government for more than a few months. He wanted a party in the country strong enough to give battle to Government on all occasions. The greatest fault of Indians was that they were too logical, and he asked them to give up that logic, as life was superior to logic. Some of the speakers had said they were ready to die for the country but to die for the country was easier than to live for it, to work for it, and to suffer for it, and let them never talk of death, he said with great feeling. D. Chamanlal's definition of Responsive Co-operation was responding to the kicks of every Britisher and co-operating with every infamy heaped on your heads. It was ridiculous to expect any Governor to hand over his Government to people who went there for the purpose of wrecking it Dr. Munje made a very clever speech giving an exposition of his Chanakyan philosophy, and told the audience that Marathas were never for office for self-aggrandisement.

Pt. Nehru's Closing Remarks.

Pt. Nehru who wound up the discussion with another long speech, said they had surrendered themselves into the hands of the Congress for them to give them a mandate and take the best out of it. He flourished in Pt. Malaviya's face a quotation from his speech made in rejecting the Finance Bill with great effect, where he had said that there could be no taxation without representation. The resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority. The result was of course foreseen, the amendments getting only a few votes.

The work to-day could well have been finished if these terribly long speeches had been cut short to reasonable lengths. There was too much of speech-making, and it palled on a patient audience which was sitting in a stuffy tent fully packed for more than six hours. It must be remembered that only one resolution about Responsive Co-operation was being discussed all along. After Pt. Nehru had made his reply, Pt. Malaviya made a speech by way of personal explanation. The audience appreciated his spirited reply, and Pt. Nehru also felt himself called upon to give his explanation. Finally this duel came to an end. The resolution was passed after some other formal business. The Congress adjourned *sine die*.

GANDHIJI AND CONGRESS.

WINTER ANNUAL

TO HELP SWARAJISTS.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 29.

Mahatma Gandhi left this evening for Ahmedabad. Before his departure he was interviewed by the Associated Press representative regarding his attitude towards Pandit Motilal's resolution which was passed last evening in the Congress. It will be remembered that Mahatma Gandhi was not present at yesterday's sitting of the Congress and that Pandit Malaviya in his closing remarks doubted if Gandhiji would have supported the resolution of Pandit Motilal if he had been present. Mahatma Gandhi told the representative, "I did not attend yesterday's Congress because it was a silence day and I avoid, as far as possible, going out of my place during my time of silence. So far as the resolution itself is concerned my position is this. At Patna, I personally surrendered all control to the Swaraj Party and I promised to give them all such support as an anti-council man could give. I still remain opposed to Council Entry on principle, but I had to make my choice either to abandon my old colleagues entirely or to render them such support as I could give. I had no difficulty about making my choice. If I could not help them actively, I felt that I should at least refrain from obstructing them in any shape or form. I therefore felt that I should advise all no-Changers like myself to abstain from striving for controlling the Congress but to surrender it voluntarily to the Swarajists which, I am glad to say, they have done".

Question: Will you tell me if you are satisfied with the resolution passed by the Congress?

Answer: As a matter of fact Pandit Motilal showed the resolution to me and when he showed it to me I told him that it was for him and the Swarajists to decide what the text should be and as he showed the resolution to me I endeavoured to suggest some alternation. He accepted what he thought he could conscientiously do. But; there were certain suggestions which he could not accept. But, it was not for me to press for their acceptance. I had to deliver the goods and I could only deliver the goods if I accepted what the resolution commended itself to majority of the Swarajists.

The representative then asked Mahatma Gandhi what his future programme would be as the result of the Congress decision. Mahatma Gandhi replied, "My position is to remain passive and do the constructive work of which I am capable and to leave the rest, that is, the working out of the resolution of the Congress entirely into the hands of the Swarajists, unhampered by me and, even aided by me wherever it is possible.—A. P. Special Service.

PT. MOTILAL'S MODIFIED RESOLUTION.

FULL TEXT.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 29.

Pt. Motilal's resolution about the political programme adopted by the Congress by an overwhelming majority, last evening, underwent modifications up to the last hour. As finally adopted it reads:—

The Congress confirms part B of the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee at its meeting held at Patna on the 22nd September last, and resolves that the Congress do now take up and carry on all such political work as is necessary in the interest of the country; and for this purpose do employ the whole of the machinery and funds of the Congress, save and except, such funds and assets as under that resolution have been declared to belong to the All-India Spinners' Association and save [illegible] its activities to the people and [illegible] Khadi.

This Congress reiterates its faith in Civil Disobedience as the only effective weapon to be used in the last resort to enforce the national claim and vindicate national honour, but realizes that the country is not now ready for it; and in view thereof this Congress resolves that:—

The guiding principles in carrying on all political work shall be self-reliance in all activities which make for the healthy growth of the nation and resistance to every activity Government or other that may impede the nation's progress towards Swaraj, and.

This Congress adopts the following programme of political work:

(I) The work in the country shall be directed to the education of the people in [illegible]

(To appear on Page 8.)

THE REVOLT BEGINS!

KELKAR, JAYAKAR AND MOONJE'S RESIGNATION.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 28.

The Congress session was dissolved this evening and the next session will meet in Assam. Mr. Jayakar left to-night for Bombay. Before leaving he supplied the Associated Press with the following statement over the signatures of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, himself (Mr. Jayakar) and Dr. Moonje regarding their future programme. The statement runs as follows:—

"We feel that the resolution of the general council of the Swarajya party which was passed on the 25th instant at Cawnpore laying down certain principles and the course of action to be followed by the members of the Swarajya party is unacceptable to us on various grounds which it is unnecessary to mention in this statement. We further feel that consistently with our views we are unable to act in accordance with the same. We, therefore, propose to carry on propaganda against that resolution and on the lines of Responsive Cooperation and in order to obtain complete freedom of action for that purpose and the widest basis for our operations we are tendering our resignations of our seats in the legislatures which we competed for, on the Swarajist ticket though it may not be strictly necessary to do so. For the purpose of our intended propaganda we wish to set ourselves totally free from all situations which are likely to be regarded by our electors even in the remotest manner in the light of commitments. We take this opportunity of thanking our electors for their support and confidence throughout the period we occupied our seats in the legislatures."—A. P.

"PIONEER" PATS KELKAR.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

The "Pioneer" says:—Responsive co-operation may be derided at Cawnpore but its leading exponent is in no wise disconcerted by this and he has publicly announced that the opposition of the Congress will not deter him from carrying on his campaign.—A. P.

GANDHI AND TAGORE.

TWO INDIANS LOOM LARGE IN AMERICAN EYES.

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

Dr. Charles E. Jafferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York and one of the most eminent divines of the United States of America and a leading figure in international peace movements arrived here accompanied by his wife. Interviewed by the Associated Press he said regarding American interest in India "Two persons of this country who loom large in America's eyes are Tagore and Gandhi. I have great admiration for both of them. Gandhi makes a strong appeal to the American heart by his simplicity, sincerity and his courage. Of course, he explained Americans differ as all other people diver in regard to the practical value of some of his ideas and measures. Gandhi does not call himself a Christian but he saw a genuine Christian spirit in his attitude to war and all lovers of the beautiful are drawn to Tagore by his insight and by his mastery of musical speech. Americans watch with keen interest all that is going on in India. They have great faith in the future of the Indian peoples. They believe that India is going to make a rich and valuable contribution to the future civilization of the world.

Dr. Jefferson left Madras for Bangalore to-night and after visiting important cities in India will embark from Calcutta to China and after a tour in the East will return to the U. S. A. in June next.—A. P.

CHRISTIAN AWAKENING.

CONFERENCE AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The 12th session of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians was held today. Mr. S. C. Mukerjee welcoming the delegates said he was deeply concerned about one thing and he felt it the duty of the conference to define its attitude towards constitutional reforms and state definitely what policy it is going to pursue and what procedure it is going to follow for the speedy attainment of Swarajya. Swaraj is the common goal. There is unanimity there and this is the psychological hour. Proceeding he criticised at length the methods of the Swarajya Party and observed that the political pendulum of the Swarajists was continually swinging from one end to the other. In their zeal for Swaraj they had lost their balance and were continually changing their position and shifting their ground. He admitted that the Swarajists had succeeded in capturing the imagination of the masses [illegible] Rama Ram: [illegible] Brockway, Secretary, Ind

"We are Indians India is our [illegible]

that the primary concern of the Government was the maintenance of law and order but what was most tragic was that the Government was daily losing the affection of the people. Concluding he emplasised that Indian Christians did regard Swaraj as the goal of their national aspiration and they regarded themselves as the citizens of the Indian Empire. The speedy attainment of Swaraj was their aim and they were absolutely at one with the Swarajists and the Liberals in this matter.—A. P.

TOTAL PROHIBITION DEMANDED.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

At the twelth session of the All-India Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

Conference of Indian Christians, resolutions were passed today mourning the death Mr. C. R. Das and Sir Surendranath Banerjee and advocating total prohibition in five years.

The position of Indian Christians Legislature was being considered at

THRUST GOES HOME!

S. A. WHITES' INDIGNATION.

ATTEMPTS TO DISCREDIT DR. A. RAHMAN.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Capetown.—Almost universal opinion is voiced in a very vehement leader by the "Cape Times" on the agitation in India against South Africa. The paper declares Dr. Abdur Rahman should not be taken seriously in India and the white people in South Africa should not attach undue importance to the resolutions passed by the Indian National Congress at Cawnpore. It says the fuss that is being made in India over the Areas Reservation Bill is unreasonable and is largely artificial. The Indian would be far wiser to concentrate upon getting into the bill all the safeguards possible. "It is an insult to accuse South Africa of deliberate breach of the Smuts-Gandhi agreement and to suggest arbitration on the point of the allegation already investigated and publicly refused."—Reuter.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' ACHIEVEMENTS.

PROPAGANDA IN INDIA.

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

At the Elphinstone Theatre last evening, Professor Marvin who is now touring in India on behalf of the League of Nations' Union gave a private view of films illustrating the work of the League of Nations. There was a large gathering to witness the exhibition and those present included His Excellency Viscount Goschen, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Hon Khan Bahadur Mohamed Usman Sahib Bahadur. Professor Marvin before exhibiting the films gave a graphic account of the work of the League and the object with which it was started and finally made an appeal to the audience to start the League of Nations organisations all over India. The films illustrating the work of the League and the advantage derived by the various countries by joining the League were then shown to the audience and were much appreciated. At the conclusion of the exhibition His Excellency made a short speech in the course of which he explained the importance of the League of Nations and said that India, like other nations, having participated in the great war, would now be too willing to take her place in the promotion of the interests of the League. He also promised all assistance to any attempt to start a branch of the League of Nations union in Madras.—A. P.

A COLOSSAL DEAL.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

It is learned that Government has purchased from Mr. Grahame White most of his property at Hendon including the aerodrome. The price is stated to be about £800,000.

Government's purchase of the well-known aerodrome and other extensive property at Hendon, including the London County Club from Mr. Grahame White for £800,000 sterling is the outcome of long negotiations originating in complicated wartime aviation transactions. The aerodrome will be utilised as one in the chain of the home defence stations.—Reuter.

"CITY OF FLORENCE" ON FIRE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

New York.—The "City of Florence" from Calcutta bound for Boston is on fire at the pier, but the fire is under control. The aft end of the vessel is under water and the ship is probably flooded.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Naidu left Cawnpore for Aligarh to attend the various Muslim functions.

Calcutta, Dec. 29th.—Sir Victor Sassoon left Belvedere on Sunday.

His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to H. M. S. "Effingham."

His Excellency the Viceroy presented the Golf Championship Cup to the winner at Tollygunje.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted an interview to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

Mr. Bett and Mr. Hornby arrived to stay and Sir John and Lady Simon left Belvedere.

Sir P. Rajagopalachari, Member of India Council, who recently resigned on account of illhealth has returned to Madras from

Sir Clement Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways arrived in Madras on a tour on Tuesday morning.

Lt.-General Sir Harold Walker, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command leaves Poona on January 2nd on an extensive tour in the Madras Presidency arriving Madras on 3rd morning.

ADYAR GATHERING DISPERSES

DR. BEASANT'S CLOSING ADDRESS.

IDEAL OF THEOSOPHY EXPOUNDED.

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

The last of the series of three lectures at the Theosophical Convention was on the Revival of Mysteries and was delivered by Bishop Leadbeater, and Bishop Wedgwood. Bishop Leadbeater pointed out that owing to the domination of the spirit of scientific Materialism the subject had received comparatively little attention during the last century.

Bishop Wedgwood observed that there were three aspects for religion, namely, philosophic, moral and ritualistic. The last aspect which had become a dead letter was what was connoted by the terms mysteries.

Bishop Leadbeater explained how mysteries were a kind of school for imparting to the common people by means of imagery and symbol the most profound and important truths dealing with life after death and also enabling those who were considered worthy to obtain powers over the forces of nature the very existence of which was unknown to most students of modern science. The secrets of mysteries were carefully kept guarded so as to prevent their misuse by ignorant and selfish people. "Humanity has not reached the stage at which such secrets can be safely revealed for we may see to-day horrible uses to which discoveries of science have been put."

Bishop Wedgewood explained how by means of ceremonial forms of worship channels were made through which higher spiritual forces could be brought down for healing and strengthening people.

"The revival of these ancient mysteries will once more make a bridge between visible and invisible worlds and we may hope to see shortly very much greater co-operation between humanity and Devas or angelic hosts bringing into daily life of average man new blessing."

FUTURE ACTIVITIES.

The last lecture of the Theosophical Convention apart from the series of three lectures World Religion, World University and Revival of Mysteries was delivered by Mrs. Annie Besant on the activities of the coming half century. She explained the vicissitudes which the society had to undergo since its inception in 1875 and the violent attacks and accusations of fraud and deception which it withstood and said that now they had come to a turn in history of the society when it was strengthened not only at the beginning of its second half century with the record of the work that it has done behind it but when the world at large was standing at the beginning of new age. Whenever the world teacher appears for the purpose of founding a new form of ancient truths on which shall be built a new civilisation, then a new type of human kind, sub race as we call it, will be born into the world. "I may tell you," she said, "that there is definite scientific evidence that a new type is appearing within the great Aryan type. It must suffice now to say that civilisation as it grows and develops will be the civilisation of brotherhood. That is why universal brotherhood of humanity is the first object in the Theosophical Society. Brotherhood extends to sub-human kingdom as well as Superhuman. We stand to-day at this critical point. The world teacher will soon be among us. Is is known to very many of us that he has slightly hastened what we call the date of his coming by the troubles and the almost hopeless condition of the modern world. So it is the great need of the world that calls him from his own great retreat in the Himalayas to the rescue of the world which threatens to perish for lack of him. It would indeed be strange if in this great crisis for the first time in the history of the great Aryan race, the world teacher did not come back to his world as man among men to guide it along the path of its further evolution." She then summarised the fundamental principles of the three great movements and showed how these were to form the foundation of the new civilisation of brotherhood."

The Convention came to a close to-day. A. P.

SHIVAJI MEMORIAL.

HOLKAR DONATES RS. 5 LAKHS.

GWALIOR, Dec. 28.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has been pleased to sanction the payment of a donation of five lakhs of rupees for the All-India Shri Shivaji Memorial at Poona payable at one lakh of rupees every year beginning from 1926.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Traffic Superintendent, Coonoor, (S. I. Ry.), wires under date 29th:—"Through running over the Nilgiris Rail. with full train service was resumed morning.—A. P.

...utta, December 29.—Exchange Bank ...ublic transfer was one shilling six and ...rty-second pence and demand bills ...e shilling six and three sixteenth A. P.

LIBERTY OR DEATH.

(Continued from page 7.)

their political rights, and training them to acquire the necessary strength and power of resistance to win those rights by carrying out the constructive programme of the Congress with special reference to popularising the spinning wheel and Khaddar, promoting inter-communal unity, removal of untouchability, ameliorating the conditions of the suppressed classes, and removal of the drink and drug evil, and shall include the organisation of villages, the capture of local bodies, the promotion of education on national lines, the organisation of labour, both industrial and agricultural, the adjustment of relations between employers of labour and workmen and between landlords and tenants, and the general advancement of the national, educational, economical, industrial and commercial interests of the country;

(2) The work outside the country shall be directed to the dissemination of accurate information in foreign countries;

(3) This Congress adopts, on behalf of the country, the terms of settlement offered to the Government by the Independent and Swarajya Parties of the Assembly, by the resolution passed on 18th February, 1924, and having regard to the fact that the Government have so far not made any response to the said offer resolves that the following action shall be taken:—

The Swarajya Party in the Assembly shall, at the earliest opportunity, invite the Government to give their final decision on the said terms, and in case no decision is announced before the end of February or the decision announced is held not to be satisfactory by a Special Committee consisting of the Working Committee of the Congress, and such other members as may be appointed by the A. I. C. C., the Party shall, by adopting the proper procedure, intimate to the Government on the floor of the House that they will no longer continue to remain and work in the present legislatures as heretofore. The Swarajist members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State shall vote for the rejection of the Finance Bill, and immediately after leave their seats. The Swarajist members of such provincial Councils as may be in session at the time shall also leave their seats and all members of the various legislatures so leaving their seats shall report themselves to the Special Committee aforesaid for further instructions. Swarajist members of such councils as are not in session at the time shall not attend further meetings of the said Council, and shall likewise report themselves to the Special Committee. No member of the Swarajya Party in the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly or any of the provincial Councils shall thereafter attend any meeting of any of the said Legislatures or any of their Committees except for the purpose of preventing his seat from being declared vacant, and of throwing out the Provincial Budget or other measure involving fresh taxation provided that prior to their being called upon to leave their seats it shall be open to Swarajist members of the various Legislatures to engage themselves in such activities in their respective Legislatures as are permissible to them under the existing rules of the Party, provided also that it shall be open to the Special Committee to allow the Swarajist members of any Legislature to attend the said Legislature when such attendance is, in its origin, essential for some special or unforeseen purpose, and the Special Committee shall, immediately on receipt of the reports mentioned in Subclause (1), call a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to frame a programme of work which shall be carried out by the Congress and Swarajya Party organisation in co-operation with each other throughout the country. The said programme of work shall include selected heads of the general work mentioned in clauses 1 and 2 above, as also the education of the electorates in the policy herein laid down, and shall indicate the lines on which the next general election is to be run by, and in the name of, the Congress, and state clearly the issues on which the Congressmen shall seek election, provided that the policy of non-acceptance of offices in the gift of the Government shall continue to be followed until, in the opinion of the Congress, a satisfactory response to the terms of the settlement aforesaid is made by the Government. This Congress hereby authorizes the executions of several provincial Congress Committees to select candidates for the provincial Legislative Councils and the Indian Legislative Assembly in their provincial areas for the general elections next year as easy as possible.

In the event of the final decision of the Government on the terms of the settlement offered in the resolution of the Assembly aforesaid being found satisfactory and acceptable by the aforesaid Special Committee, a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee shall forthwith be held to confirm or reject the decision of the Special Committee and to determine the future course of action until the Swarajists leave the Legisatures as herein provided. The constitution of the Swarajya Party and the rules made thereunder shall be followed in the Legislatures, subject to such changes as may be made by the Congress or the All-India Congress Committee from time to time for the purpose of starting the work referred to in subclauses (3) and (4). The All-India Congress Committee shall allot such funds as it may consider sufficient for the initial expenses of the necessary propaganda in this behalf, but any further funds required for the said purpose, shall be raised by the Working Committee or under its direction by contributions from the public.—A.P.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 28.

Lala Lajpatrai promised to speak frankly though it might not agree with the opinion of any other leader. The fact was that there was such a complete darkness before them all that they could not discover which way exactly would lead them to success. On the one hand cooperation had not succeeded in the past, nor was it likely to do in the future. (Hear, hear.). On the other hand he felt that they had themselves made the ship of Non-Cooperation sunk in deep waters, and there was no prospect of its being refloated soon. He could not honestly agree that Non-Cooperation had succeeded. Now Non-Cooperation having failed they all were in search of another way. They thought that Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading were sincere in their invitations for Cooperation. Even the brave C. R. Das was ensnared, for according to Gandhiji just before Deshbandhu's death he was expecting a real gesture from Lord Birkenhead, but, Government had by that time realized that the power of Das had already weakened.

"DON'T BE MISLED BY CATCH PHRASES.

"Our innermost desire is Non-Cooperation" said Lalaji, "but our body feels weak and does not respond. We are, therefore, being driven unconsciously towards Cooperation. Give up being misled by catch phrases. Cooperation with Government we cannot do, for even when we desire to negotiate for peace, Government requires complete surrender and when we completely surrender they will say we have no power behind us to deserve anything. What I plead for is that there should always be a political party which should never accept service under this Government (applause), for I believe that no honest persons like Pundit Malaviya, Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar can hold on to any office for more than a few months without being forced to resign on some public issue or other. (Applause.).

As for young men who declared that they were ready for Civil Disobedience he asked them not to build castles in the air. As regards their complaint that leaders were not leading, he asked that if they were really ready why did they not advance in spite of leaders. When he was in jail, C. R. Das asked his opinion about Civil Disobedience. He wrote back saying that as 40,000 men who went to prison had failed to move the Government they should launch on it again. If they could send a lakh and a half to prison it was easy for them to go to jail but not easy to stand confiscation of their property, and ruin of their home.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE—THE ULTIMATE RESORT.

As for the paragraph about Civil Disobedience in the resolution he declared that the resolution of Pundit Motilal had appealed to him because it declared both that ultimate resort was to be to Civil Disobedience, and that the country was not fit for it to-day. The second aspect that influenced him was that for the first time the Council programme was being snatched from the Swarajist hands and being put into the Congress hands. There was no basis for apprehension that they were getting back to the road to the ultimate boycott of Councils. The resolution only laid down that the All-India Congress Committee should draw up a programme for the next election. The Committee had no power to recommend boycott of councils. They could not now pledge Pundit Motilal and Mr. Patel to resign their offices, for members would only withdraw from Councils, and not resign. If the Congress Committee thought it fit later to call upon Pundit Motilal and Patel to resign the Committee could do it. He asked Mr. Lulla to withdraw his amendment and not risk its being negatived by the Congress.

D. Chamanlaj declared that responsive co operation would mean in practice responding to every kick received from the bureaucracy. No Governor would appoint a Ministet pledged to obstruction. Then again even Liberal Ministers had told the Muddiman Committee that the Reforms were unworkable.

Pundit Malaviya's amendment would weaken the backbone of the people of the country at a time when the need was to strengthen it.

Dr. Moonje said Lala Lajpatrai had said that he could not find a way in this darkness. Responsive cooperation showed him the way. He agreed with Lalaji that Government service was not desirable, but in a case where a party was in majority, then its leader must be nominated minister, and those Ministers could not be dismissed by the Governor, and would be servants of not the Government but of their own party. He knew that just as at Gaya, Lalaji patted them at their back, two years hence Lala would do the same when the speaker's plea would succeed. The English were a heartless people. No amount of sacrifice moved them. 25,000 men went to jail, but the Criminal Law Amendment Act was not repealed. They should take the lesson from the Bengal Partition agitation and work to success through Responsive Cooperation.

PUNDIT MOTILAL'S REPLY.

At 6 p.m. closure was applied and carried.

Pundit Motilal, replying to the debate, said Pundit Malaviya had quoted speeches made in 1919. The speaker's honest opinion was that Pundit Malaviya might have more appropriately quoted from Ramayana—(laughter)—for who did not know, to-day, in India, the reason why since 1919 their opinions had changed and why Gandhiji had to launch Non-Cooperation. Pundit Malaviya had quoted Deshbandhu Das of 1919, but had forgotten what Mr. Das had on his lips as his last moment in his Faridpur speech, with which even Government was pleased. The speaker had followed the ourse outlined in this speech. Mr. Das had said that if a settlement was not arrived at Government must be let to carry on Government by exercise of exceptional powers, and that the people be advised to refuse to pay taxes. Civil Disobedience, however, required a high state of organisation, and he saw little hope of India being ready for Civil Disobedience until she was prepared to work Gandhiji's constructive programme, but that the ultimate end must be kept in view if freedom must be won. Mr. Jayakar had in Bombay held this speech of Mr. Das as the last will and testament. Pundit Malaviya had not taken part in the Civil Disobedience campaign, but like one sitting high up and seeing beyond had told them: "Did I not tell you so?"

A CHALLENGE TO PT. MALAVIYA.

Pundit Malaviya had accused Swarajists of loud talks; but doing little. Pundit Motilal challenged to prove that Swarajists had carried out their pledge to every inch of it. They had declared in favour of uniform obstruction only if they were returned on majority, otherwise how could they obstruct successfully. Pundit Motilal declared that he as the leader of the Swaraj party, a party whom even Lord Birkenhead had described as highly organised, was surrendering it to the Congress. Swarajists were of the Congress and were not like Pundit Malaviya who had stood all through aside Pundit Motilal defended Mr. Patel's Presidentship of the Assembly, and even the King could not dismiss him. His rulings were binding on all, and so long as he did not come, nothing that Government could do would enable them to have a session of the Assembly. Was such an office one in the gift of Government. As for his seat on the Skeen Committee the Assembly had asked for an Indian Sandhurst, and Government said "Show us the way." What they wanted was the negotiation to show Government way to Sandhurst "Meet their demand" said Pundit Motilal "and if in the same way Government asked them to show any way to the Reforms they would certainly cooperate." Pundit Motilal made the same appeal to Pundit Malaviya: "Be honest" and quoted from Pundit Malaviya's speech in the Assembly regarding the throwing out the Finance Bill, that Pundit Malaviya had characterised the Reforms as a sham, and he was to-day asking them to work those very Reforms. Pundit Malaviya had emphasised the need for unity. The speaker agreed, but unity by itself could not achieve their end, for unless they had sanction behind them in the form of an ultimate idea of Civil Disobedience, Government could not yield. He emphasised that Gandhiji had given approval to the resolution. Pundit Malaviya on the other hand wanted them to divorce themselves from all that had occurred since 1919, and accept the programme of Amritsar.

Pandit Malaviya then came to the rostrum for a personal explanation. He said: "Mr. Sen Gupta, Pandit Motilal and others who spoke in the same strain with them have misrepresented me in two or three respects.

Voice: "No, no", "yes, yes", "go on, go on."

Pt. Malaviya, continuing, said: Mr. Sen Gupta told you that I misrepresented Mr. Das. I wish to point out that the compromise clause was added to the Amritsar resolution and on that occasion Mr. Das said he wanted full responsible government and he would use co-operation when it would be necessary and resort to obstruction when that would be necessary to attain the same subject. Then Lokmanya Tilak said on that occasion that . . . . .

At this stage there were standing on the dais several delegates on a point of order.

Pandit Malaviya: 'Learn to hear truth even if it is unpleasant. I quoted the 1919 speeches not to say that Gandhiji, Das and Tilak are authorities for your action at present. I never suggested that I wanted to show that the policy which Swarajists now pursue is the same as that advocated in 1919. After that Gandhiji advised non-co-operation which has failed, and Swarajists started in effect Responsive Co-operation. I wish Gandhiji had been here to hear all these points, and bear out my statements. I am sure if he had been here he would not have supported Pt. Motilal's resolution."

Pt. Motilal Nehru characterised Pt. Malaviya's statement not as a personal explanation, but that dealing with his arguments—this was not fair—the audience was not here to decide what Gandhiji might have thought if he had been here, but to judge on merits of the proposition before them and vote.

PT. MALAVIYA'S AMENDMENT LOST.

Mr. Majid Buksh's amendment regarding Civil Disobedience was withdrawn, as also Mr. Sri Kishen Dullah's amendment regarding acceptance of elected offices. The latter withdrew on the assurance that the All-India Congress Committee could deal with it. Swami Govindanand's amendment for deletion of the statement that the country is not now ready for Civil Disobedience was lost. Pandit Malaviya's amendment to Pt. Motilal's resolution was lost without division. Then Pt. Motilal's resolution was carried by a large majority amidst applause.

The other resolutions on the agenda were formally put from the chair, and carried without any opposition. The first was that proceedings of the Congress, All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee should ordinarily be conducted in Hindustani. English or any provincial language may be used if the speaker is unable to speak in Hindustani, or whenever occasion demanded and that proceedings of the Provincial Congress Committee should ordinarily be conducted in the language of the province. Hindustani may also be used.

NEW SECRETARIES.

The second resolution was that authorising the opening of a foreign department under the Congress to look after the interests of Indians abroad and carry on educative propaganda in the country regarding their position in the British Empire and foreign countries. The Congress placed on record grateful appreciation of the valuable services rendered by General Secretaries, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjts. Bharucha and Shuaib Qurashi, and in their place the following were appointed for 1926 Dr. M. A. Ansari, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar and Pandit K. Santanam. The old Treasurers and Auditors were reappointed.

The report of the All-India Congress Committee, together with accounts was presented. The next session of the Congress was decided to be held in Assam.

Dr. Morarilal on behalf of the Reception Committee thanked the delegates and said by having come to Cawnpore in such numbers they had strengthened the people here in the Congress work. He also thanked those who had contributed to the success of the Exhibition and helped the Reception Committee by contributing to its funds. Volunteers were also particularly thanked. Mr. Ganesh Shanker Viddyarthi seconded, remarking that they would have been able to serve better had a number of difficulties not been put in their way, and made special mention of the Kakori Dacoity Case, which took away some of the most important Congress workers from amongst them.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar thanked Cawnpore on behalf of the delegates. The Congress had been a success inasmuch as unity had been reached between several sections of the Congress and Lala Lajpat Rai had supported the main resolution, but his satisfaction was tempered by the fact that some of his most able colleagues had perhaps chosen to part company. But he hoped they would think over the position.

MRS. NAIDU'S CLOSING REMARKS.

Mrs. Naidu in her closing remarks dissolving the sessions said: "In the course of these three days, you have repeatedly taken oath that you will choose between Liberty or Death. You will be sinners if you do not stick to your vow. I am only a standard-bearer. I shall keep up the standard of liberty that you have entrusted to a woman with the whole strength, and assure you I shall not allow it to fall down." (Applause.)—A. P.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ELECTED.

NEXT YEAR'S WORKING COMMITTEE.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 29.

Messrs. Gandhi, Abul Kalam Azad, Motilal Nehru, Srinivasa Aiyyengar, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mahomed Ali, Sen-Gupta, Abhyankar and Jamnadas Mehta in addition to the three Secretaries and the two Treasurers appointed yesterday were elected to constitute the Working Committee by the All-India Congress Committee this morning. The Committee also elected a panel for election disputes consisting of 12 members. The Committee deferred final decision re Buddha Gaya to the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Election to the Special Committee provided for in yesterday's resolution of the Congress on the programme for political work was proceeded with. Considerable time was spent in adjusting the claims of all the provinces for representation. The Special Committee will consist besides the Working Committee, following members; (Bengal)—Satcowripathi Roy, Kiransankar Roy, T. C. Goswami and Wahid Ali; (United Provinces)—Jawaharlal Nehru, Govindavallabh Pant, Shaukat Ali and Madonmohan Malaviya; (Puniab)—Lala Dunichand, Sarvanal, Sardulsingh and Asasfder; (Tamil Nadu)—S. Satyamurthi, R. K. Shanmukhan Chetty and Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu; (Andhra)—Prakasani and Gopalakishnaiah; (Bihar)—Mahomed Shafi, Brijkishore Prasad and Babu Kishan Singh; (Assam)—Mr. Phookun; (Bombay)—Mr. Jayakar; (Maharashtra)—Mr. N. C. Kelkar and D. V. Gokhale; (Burma)—Mr. Madanjit; (Berar)—Mr. M. S. Aney; (C. P. Hindustani)—Govinddas; (C. P. Maharashtra)—Dr. Moonje; (Delhi)—Hakim Ajmal Khan; (Gujarat)—Vallabhbai Patel; (Karnatak)—S. V. Kaujalgi; (Kerala)—Krishna Menon; (Sind)—Choitram and (Utkal)—B. Das.

UNTOUCHABILITY WORK IN KERALA.

On the representation of Mr. T. K. Madhavan to-day Lala Lajpatrai has granted Rs. 10,000 out of the Hindu Sabha and other funds at his disposal for conducting untouchability work in Kerala. Mahatma Gandhi wanted the untouchability workers of Kerala to meet him at Sabarmati to discuss the methods of work.—A. P.

LALAJI JOINS SWARAJ PARTY.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 29.

It is understood that as a result of the Congress taking over the Swarajist programme in the Councils, Lala Lajpat Rai will join the Swaraj Party in the Assembly and will be proposed for election as the Deputy Leader of the Party, in the Assembly in the place of Mr. N. C. Kelkar resigned.—A. P.

PARADE OF CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 29.

There was a parade of the Congress volunteers this morning at the foot of the national flag when the Volunteers marched past in their khaddar uniform and saluted the flag, band playing. The ambulance cycle corps displayed their skill and lady volunteers also joined the parade. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said the seeds of liberty were in the volunteers and throughout the year of her service as a volunteer she expected their help and assistance on all occasions. Without their help she could not hope to achieve anything.

Mr Kelkar was glad that the parade was held on a ground associated with his name. When they went march past every footfall with which they trod this ground was a footfall upon his susceptible mind. He appreciated their material bearing and regarded their discipline greater than the deliberations in the Congress. He however noticed that their right footfall and left footfall did not agree in all cases, as also were the affairs of the Congress, (laughter), but he hoped that in course of time when they get further disciplined both the right footfall and the left footfall would agree. (Applause).

Moulana Mahomed Ali said that his big brother having left the battle field (he was absent from the ground) he was present. A lady volunteer also made a striking speech and the function came to a close with the whole gathering saluting the National Flag.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU'S ADDRESS.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

Commenting on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's presidential address to the Congress "Swaraja" says:—"Through every line of Sarojini Devi's address to the Congress is breathed the vision of the Swaraj to come a poet and prophet alone can envisage it is not a statesman's address. It is poet's song, the gospel of a seer. Hence its appeal is to the emotions."

"New India writes:—"Brevity the abundant use of poetic imagery are two outstanding characteristics of her dress. We regret a finer use was not of the great opportunity that was undoubtedly before the President to bring the Congress nearer the realisation of facts."

The "Swadesamitran", in its English edition, writes that the presidential address epitomises, in simple expressive words the whole of the present political situation of our country in a nutshell and by a bold and broad touches to this pen picture she has indicated her own views, and put forward her own suggestions for the consideration of the Congress.

"Justice" writes:—"Stripped of verbiage, the address contains precious little that could be considered as affording a clear and definite lead on any of the outstanding question of the hour".—A. P.

NON-BRAHMIN CONGRESS

THE RESOLUTIONS.

PLEA FOR FURTHER REFORMS.

AMRAOTI, Dec.

At the second day's sitting of the India Non-Brahmin Congress, on afternoon, a resolution was passed ing profound sorrow in the demise Theagaraya Chetty, leader of non-B movement and exhorted non-Brahmins all provinces to commemorate his able services and to keep his memo green by observing the 28th April year as the Theagaraya Memorial F other resolution expressed deep re the death of late Maharaja of Gwa Surendranath Banerjea, C. R. Da Swamikannu Pillay, and the next horted non-Brahmins to commemo services of His Highness late Sah trapathi of Kolhapur by observing annually as a memorial day.

The next resolution was the sub several speeches and related to refo ran as follows:—This Congress is cally of the opinion that the time h when further extension of Reforms be given to all provinces as many provinces have already, in the spirit the letter, worked the new Constitut helped to promote the development mocratic Self-Government as non-Pr of the C. P. and Berar are prepa do the same, and while expressing its at the disappointing reply of the Rt Secretary of State for India, urges E. the Viceroy, the Secretary of Sta the British Cabinet the necessity of diately granting full provincial aut to all provinces with adequate safeg if necessary, so as to remove the app sion that the British Cabinet is not ge ly interested in ensuring the speedy tion of Self-Government in India, (B Congress exhorts non-Brahmins, incl Mahomedans, Christians and Parsis C. P. and Berar, to secure as many as possible at the coming Legislative el elections to form a non-Brahmin Mi and to cooperate in working the ref constitution and promoting the grow democracy, (C) this Congress is also em cally of the opinion that the central cernment may be made responsible t electorate.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar of M moved the resolution.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan moved an amend to the first clause inserting the wo 'with adequate safeguards if necessary

Sir K. V. Reddy, D. R. Patel of Bo and others spoke on the resolution w as amended was carried unanimously.

WELCOME TO S. AFRICAN DEP TATION.

The next resolution extended a welcome to the Indian Deputation South Africa, and assured the South Af Indians that this Congress and non-Bra in the country will do everything in power to help them in their just and fight for getting their legitimate righ equal citizenship recognised by the population in South Africa. The Con desired to impress on the Viceroy, the ernment of India and the British Ca that nothing was calculated more to i the unity of the British Empire than feeling of resentment which was fast ing in the country at the iniquitous ment which was now given and was in intended to be given to Indian settlers portion of the British Empire, and on them the necessity of giving a cal manifestation of their sympathy b ing such steps, retaliatory or otherwi would ensure the recognition of the rights of Indians by South African w The resolution was carried and the adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Johannesburg, Dec. 28.—The second tennis test match between South Africa a British team resulted in a draw, each winning five matches.—Reuter's Special.

THE VISWA BHARAT-LUXMI EXHIBITION, OFFICE,
COLABA COTTON GREEN GROUND,
BOMBAY.

The 28th December, 1925

Dear Sir, / Madam,

Do you know that the Exhibition opens on the 31st of December 1925, at Colaba? Have you heard of the beautiful array of stalls glittering with exhibits of all colours and of the various amusements and side shows installed in the ground for your recreation? I trust you have. This is only a reminder.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) **G. SENGUPTA,**

SECRETARY, V. B. L. Exhibition Board.

P. S.—DO NOT FORGET PLEASE TO BRING YOUR CHILDREN WITH YOU.

REASON AND FAITH

LORD LYTTON ON THEIR RAPPROACHMENT.

DR. TAGORE ON RELIGIOUS EMOTION IN INDIA.

The first All-India Philosophical Congress was opened by H. E. Lord Lytton at the Senate House, Calcutta, on the 19th December. Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore presided. A large number of delegates from different parts of India were present.

In the course of his opening address Lord Lytton said:—If poets and philosophers have this in common, that they are both seekers after joy, and both help mankind to find it, you can imagine with what pleasure I learnt that you who are the most eminent philosophers of India had chosen the greatest living Indian poet to be the President of your Conference, one who has himself made such valuable contributions to the creative philosophical thought of India and who has, especially in his 'Sadhana', indicated so beautifully and impressively some of its characteristic qualities.

In Europe such conferences in philosophy have been frequently held. In England the Mind Association has met annually since 1902. International Philosophical Congresses met in Paris, Geneva, Heidelberg and Bologna before the war; and again since the war at Paris in 1921 and at Naples last year, when India was, for the first time, represented by Professor S. N. Das Gupta from Calcutta University.

LAND OF PHILOSOPHY.

It is fitting that a similar conference should now be held in India, which three-quarters of a century ago Cousin described as "the native land of the highest philosophy", and in regard to which Professor S. N. Das Gupta in his recently published work on Indian Philosophy makes, with justification, the more modest claim that "Most of the problems still debated in modern philosophical thought occurred in more or less divergent form to the philosophers of India."

It is not a new or borrowed idea for in Indian villages and towns pundits have always been accustomed to meet and discuss problems of philosophy on the occasion of marriages and 'sradhs'. Theirs is the old method, familiar to us in the writings of Plato and illustrated over and over again in the life histories of the famous philosophers of India.

The only novelty in the present gathering is that philosophers have assembled from all parts of India, and they number among them representatives of various schools both in the East and the West. It is, therefore, an International Conference in miniature. I see that you are hoping to make the Congress annual and that you propose to decide upon its Constitution at this meeting. I sincerely hope that its permanence will be secured and that it will help to make the work of Indian philosophers better known throughout the world.

FUNDAMENTAL UNITY.

These conferences prove that in their search for the fundamental unity of life philosophers recognize the necessity for divergence of method and welcome the researches of all schools. Both the East and the West have contributions to make, all the more valuable because, owing to the nature of their geographical situation, their respective philosophical studies have developed on different lines.

The civilization of the East and of the West grew up independently of one another, because there was no easy communication between the two until a comparatively late stage in history. Their independent growth and the different tendencies of their philosophy were the natural outcome of this mutual isolation.

Western civilization grew up around the shores of the Mediterranean, where it was cut off from any direct influence from the ancient civilization of the East. It was largely the product of the fusion of Hebrew and Greek cultures in the early Christian Church and within the Roman Empire, and until comparatively recent times there was little inter-communication between East and West.

Such inhitorical contacts as may be traced were isolated and unsustained. Mutual influence was not continuous, and communication occurred only at long intervals, so that the East developed on lines of its own and thought may be regarded as an autonomous growth.

A MISTAKE.

It seems a mistake to minimise differences, or to strain historical evidence, so as to establish connexions where none, or practically none, exists. Neither is it advisable that the philosopher should abandon his claim to universal citizenship and seek to establish the indebtedness of the East to the West, or of the West to the East.

Far better is it to say, with Professor Radhakrishnan, that "The question of the affiliation of ideas is a useless pursuit" and that "Indian thought is an independent venture of the human mind."

"It would", as the President of this Congress has so well said, "be an utter waste of opportunities if history were to repeat itself exactly in the same manner in every place. It is best for the commerce of the spirit that people differently situated should bring their different products into the market of humanity, each of which is complementary and necessary to the others."

In the West, which delights in definition, philosophy has been a study; in the East, which loves infinitely, it is a practice. Professor Urquhart has distinguished between the Eastern and Western point of view by saying that "Their conception of knowledge is different", that "The Indian mind leans to the intuitive, the Western mind to the discursive", that the former is naturally philosophical and the latter naturally scientific.

THE BORDER LINE.

Philosophy and religion both investigate the nature of reality, and in the East they are largely inter-connected. Nowhere is the border line between religion and philosophy—if there be a border line—crossed more easily than in India. Reason and faith, or, rather religion and intuition, mingle with one another and religious aspiration becomes a penetration into the inmost secrets of Being.

In the West, philosophy and religion have viewed the ultimate reality from different angles, and there has been too abrupt a division between philosophy as the sphere of reason, and religion as the sphere of faith, although nothing has been more striking in recent developments of thought in the West than the rapprochement between reason and faith.

The intellectual atmosphere has been entirely changed. The scientific dogmatism of a Spencer is no longer possible. The philosopher seeks an alliance between reason and intuition and the theologian acknowledges the rationality of faith.

HUMAN THOUGHT

No department of human thought can be segregated from all others and made the subject of isolated research. Religion, philosophy, science, politics are all interdependent. Though we ourselves may have no training in science, we are profoundly affected in our daily lives by the scientific researches of others. Though we may never have studied philosophy, the trained intellects of those who have, supply, all unknown to us, the foundations of our own spiritual happiness.

In the modern world, therefore, no man can live solely for himself; his thoughts, his work, his actions belong also to the community in which he lives. You, gentlemen, represent the producers of philosophic thought—I represent the consumers, the beneficiaries of your labours.

The man in the street, whom you have roused from the lethargy of ignorance, whom you have taught to think for himself and of whose existence I am here to remind you, demands with over increasing intensity that life shall be made rich for the many as well as for the few, that the changing experiences of every-day life should embody enduring values and that the solution of life's problems shall be found, not by escape to another more perfect world, but by the attainment of greater happiness in this.

The satisfaction of that demand, gentlemen, is as much within your power as that of Government. Mere material prosperity can never satisfy it, and from politics and science, material well-being only is to be derived.

WORLD OF ACTION.

The world of action tends to diversity and antagonism, That of speculation to unity and synthesis. The men of commerce and industry, the financiers, the economists, the politicians, even the priests, may teach us the infinite variety of life which makes for strife.

The efficiency which we may learn from them is but a preparation for conflict, and leaves us the slaves of unsatisfied desire of rivals contending for success. It is to you, therefore, that we must turn for the knowledge that will purge our hearts of enmity, for the sympathy that will enable us to recognize ourselves in others, for the illumination that will reveal to us the presence of God in all creation for the peace of mind in which alone true happiness is to found."

DR. TAGORE'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore said:—In India all the 'vidyas'—poesy as well as philosophy,—live in a joint family. They never have the jealous sense of individualism maintaining the punitive regulations against trespass that seem to be so rife in the West.

Plato as a philosopher decreed the banishment of poets from his ideal Republic. But, in India, philosophy ever sought alliance with poetry, because its mission was to occupy the people's life and not merely the learned seclusion of scholarship. Therefore, our tradition, though unsupported by historical evidence, has no hesitation in ascribing numerous verses to the great Sankaracharya, a metaphysician whom Plato would find it extremely difficult to exclude from his Utopia with the help of any inhospitable Immigration Law. Many of these poems may not have high poetical value, but no lover of literature ever blames the sage for infringement of propriety in condescending to manufacture verse.

THE MAHABHARATA.

According to our people, poetry naturally falls within the scope of a philosopher, when his reason is illuminated into a vision. We have our great epic Mahabharata, which is unique in world literature, not only because of the marvellous variety of human characters, great and small, discussed in its pages in all variety of psychological circumstances, but because of the ease with which it carries in its comprehensive capaciousness all kinds of speculation about ethics, politics and philosophy of life. Such an improvident generosity on the part of poesy, at the risk of exceeding its own proper limits of accommodation, has only been possible in India, where a spirit of communism prevails the different individual groups of literature. In fact, the Mahabharata is a universe in itself in which various spheres of the mind's creation find ample space for their complex dance rhythm. It does not represent the idiosyncracy of a particular poet, but the normal mentality of the people who are willing to be led along the many-branched paths of a whole world of thoughts, held together in a gigantic orb of narrative surrounded by innumerable satellites of episodes.

The numerous saints that India successively produced during the Mahomedan rule have all been singers whose verses are aflame with the fire of imagination. Their religious emotion had its spring in the depth of a philosophy that deals with fundamental questions,—with the ultimate meaning of existence. That may not be remarkable in itself; but when we find that these songs are not specially meant for some exclusive pundits' gathering, but that they the sung in villages and listened to by men and women who are illiterate, we realise how philosophy has permeated the life of the people in India, how it has sunk deep into the sub-conscious mind of the country.

THE UNKNOWN BEING.

Our mind comes back baffled in its attempt to reach the Unknown Being. That this Unknown is the profoundest reality, though difficult of comprehension, is equally admitted by the English poet as by the nameless village singer of Bengal in whose music vibrate the wing beats of the unknown bird,—only Shelley's utterance is for the cultured few while the 'Baul' song is for the tillers of the soil, for the simple folk of our village households, who are never bored by its mystic transcendentalism.

All this is owing to the wonderful system of mass education which has prevailed for ages in India, and which to-day is in danger of becoming extinct. We have our academic seats of learning where students flock round their famous teachers from distant parts of the country. These places are like lakes full of deep but still water, which have to be approached through difficult paths. But the constant evaporation from them, forming clouds, is carried by the wind from field to field, across hills and dales and through all the different divisions of the land. Operas based upon legendary poems, recitations and story-telling by trained men, the lyrical wealth of the popular literature distributed far and wide by the agency of mendicant singers,—these are the clouds that help to irrigate the minds of the people with the ideas which in their original form belonged to difficult doctrines of metaphysics. Profound speculations contained in the systems of Sankhya, Vedanta and Yoga are transformed into the living harvest of the people's literature, brought to the door of those who can never have the leisure and training to pursue these thoughts to their fountain-head.

In order to enable a civilised community to carry on its complex functions, there must be a large number of men who have to take charge of its material needs, however onerous such task may be. Their vocation gives them no opportunity to cultivate their mind. Yet they form the vast multitude, compelled to turn themselves into unthinking machines of production, so that a few may have the time to think great thoughts, create immortal forms of art and to lead humanity to spiritual altitudes.

SOCIAL MARTYRS.

India has never neglected these social martyrs, but has tried to bring light into the grimy obscurity of their life-long toil, and has always acknowledged its duty to supply them with mental and spiritual food in assimilable form through the medium of a variety of ceremonies. This process is not carried on by any specially organised association of public service, but by a spontaneous social adjustment which acts like the circulation of blood in our bodily system. Because of this, the work continues even when the original purpose ceases to exist.

From my vocation as an artist in verse, I have come to my own idea about the joy of the real. For to give us the taste of reality through freedom of mind is the nature of all arts. When in relation to them we talk of aesthetics we must know that it is not about beauty in its ordinary meaning, but in that deeper meaning which a poet has expressed in his utterance, "Truth is beauty, beauty truth."

As in the world of art, so in God's world, our soul waits for its freedom from the ego to reach that disinterested joy which is the source and goal of creation. It cries for its 'mukti' into the unity of truth from the mirage of appearances endlessly pursued by the thirsty self. This idea of 'mukti', based upon metaphysics, has affected our life in India, touched the springs of our emotions, and supplication for it soar heavenward on the wings of poesy.

There is no external means of taking freedom by the throat. It is the inward process of losing ourselves that leads us to it. Bondage in all its forms has its stronghold in the inner self and not in the outside world; it is in the dimming of our consciousness, in the narrowing of our perspective, in the wrong valuation of things.

The proof of this we find in the modern civilization whose motive force has become a ceaseless urgency of need. Its freedom is only the apparent freedom of inertia which does not know how and where to stop. There are some primitive people who have put an artificial value on human scalps and they develop an arithmetical fury which does not allow them to stop in the gathering of their trophies. They are driven by some cruel fate into an endless exaggeration which makes them ceaselessly run on an interminable path of addition. Such a freedom in their wild course of collection is the worst form of bondage. The cruel urgency of need is all the more aggravated in their case because of the lack of truth in its object. Similarly it should be realised that a mere addition to the rate of speed, to the paraphernalia of fat living and display of furniture, to the frightfulness of destructive armaments, only leads to an insensate orgy of a caricature of bigness. The links of the chain of bondage go on multiplying themselves, threatening to shackle the whole world with the chain forged by such unmeaning and unending urgency of need.

BOMB CASE SUSPECT ARRESTED.

RANGOON, Dec 29.

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THE HINDU STAND-POINT

SAFE-GUARDS AGAINST AGGRESSION.

NEED FOR REFORMS FROM WITHIN.

MR; KELKAR'S ADDRESS.

In the course of his presidential address at the session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, held yesterday, at Cawnpore, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, said:—

I have said that, left to myself I would give the complete go-bye to any communal movement in the country. But I find it impossible to ignore the hard realities of the situation. Strange as it may seem, the prospect of political advance though neither very concrete, nor substantial, has produced a reactionary effect upon the communal tendencies of the people in this country. And what is stranger still, in my opinion, is that the advance of education has, instead of ameliorating the bitterness of communal strife, apparently served only to furnish more abiding reasons for the continuance of its intensity than the unaided religious sentiment of the followers of the different religions in India. Is it not really a paradox that, while the rage of superstition and bigotry, in the uneducated Indian flares up only for a moment but dies the next moment and enables him to go on with his usual routine of life, as if nothing untoward had happened, the educated man, with all his intellectual development and critical spirit should give a deeper place near his heart to communal feeling and to think out abiding reasons which only help to keep up the fatal flare. The proportional growth of communal feeling in India side by side with the progress of education and political sentiment looks indeed like problem for a psychological investigator. But I think the problem is not insoluble or even hopelessly difficult. To any acute thinker the problem gives no surprise; for the rousing of sectional instincts is a necessary preliminary stage through which every national movement has to pass in its early career. To my mind the communal reaction only accentuates the fact of the development of political instinct. It is probably because political rights and privileges have begun to loom large before the mind of even the common man in India that he has begun to take greater care of his religious and communal denomination. He finds in this denomination a much wider plane for the adjustment of his relations with other communities. Without meaning profanation of offence to any religiously minded man, I would say that the real beneficiary of his present much-advertised religious movement is not his soul 'vis-a-vis' salvation in the other world, but his desire to have more and better goods appertaining to this very worldly life. For squaring up matters with his Maker any religionist can achieve the end by secret contemplation. But it is necessary to beat the big drum and to organize a parade of communal consciousness, if we want to square up matters with those who are our competitors in the loaves and fishes which this world can afford.

In this manner only can I hope to account for the fact that the present political state of the country should seem to be overshadowed by communal squabbles and increasing communal bitterness. In saying this I may appear to be too cynical to some people. But I would make it clear that what I have said covers only one and the immediate aspect of the revival of communalism in this country. I am otherwise a believer in the possibility of religious missionaries who are absolutely disinterested in a worldly way in a communal strife and who honestly regard it a sacred duty to preach the truths of their own religion to people outside the pale of those religions.

CHRISTIANS.

To be fair in the statement of the position I must say that there are at present three communities or religions who have been participating in the sectional contest or strife. Each of them, however, is in a distinct and peculiar predicament of its own and one must dive a little below the surface to assay the real quantity and quality of contribution of each of them.

We will first of all take the Christian community in India. This designation covers both the Indo-British, the Anglo-Indian and the Indian Christian communities. Of these the first can conveniently affect to separate their religious and political activity in this country, for the simple reason that the Indo-Britisher is indisputably the supreme political master in the country and Christian propagandism has very little of political fruit now left to be added to his table. He frankly bases the foundation, and continues, to trust the maintenance of his political power on his military and industrial superiority. He can, therefore, afford to look and sometimes even actually looks, with a subtle sense of contempt upon the activities of the Christian propagandists. What boots it to him whether a few more or less Hindus are converted to his faith, if he can otherwise make himself and his country industrially indispensable to the pagan or heathen in India, and secure endless markets for his goods, inviolable prestige for the man of his race and undisputed allegiance and obedience to his rule and authority by the power he already possesses. He can conveniently disclaim the propagandist missionary and the missionary also can return the compliment by often taking sides with the Indian, expressing sympathy in his political distress and avowing a righteous hope for the attainment of even self-government by him. It must not be forgotten, however, that even so the European has provided for himself separate communal representation in the higher constituted bodies. And perhaps he wants nothing more personally because he is merely a bird of passage with no deep-rooted personal interest in this country as a Christian.

As for the Anglo-Indian he is already more than adequately provided for in several Government departments and shares with the Indo-Britisher a kind of special prestige and protection even from the overwhelming Indian majority. He too, therefore, seems to be not taking any interest communal matters from a religious point of view. But as for the Indian Christian community, it must be said to their credit that they are showing the least sectarian or propagandist spirit though placed in a peculiar position. For the one hand, they are obviously estranged from the Hindu and the Mahomedans as Christians and on the other, they do not share either the power, the prestige or the political privileges of the Europeans in the country. To be stronger in a numerical sense would be their natural aspiration and yet, I think, they offend the least against the other communities by seeking to make converts therefrom. Also they might have asked for special representation or communal electorates, taking benefit of the prevailing communal madness. But they have not done this, and their spokesmen like my friends Mr. Baptista and Dr. Datta, always give the first place in their hearts to a purely national sentiment, trusting absolutely to their own sterling worth, if any, to secure to them the coveted place in the Sun.

MAHOMEDANS.

The next community contributing to this communal contest is the Mahomedans. And their contribution is, in one sense, larger than that of any other community. Like the Hindus they occupy quite a subordinate place in this country, so far as real political power and authority are concerned. But unlike the Hindus they have connections and attachments outside India and what they lack in point of inspiration from their immediate Indian surroundings they can make up by hailing and hallooing to their co-religionists in other lands, who enjoy a kind of quality with European Nations in point of international prestige or military power. It is obvious to any one, that but for this extra-territorial attachment the Mahomedans in India would not have been a great political problem. Perhaps, nine-tenths of the Mahomedan population in India is made up of converts from Hinduism and they would naturally live content with their Indian setting like the native Christian community if political leaven were not introduced in the community by ever-recurring thoughts of

MR. N. C. KELKAR.

President of the Cawnpore session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, which met yesterday.

what is being said and enacted by Mahomedan powers in other parts of the world. The position has been aggravated by the ever irrepressible propagandistic tendency of the Mahomedan religion. Their territorial conquests and religious propagandism have acted and reacted upon each other with a kind of affinity the like of which has not been seen in any other instance. They have advanced themselves into the position of the largest numerical minority in the country. And yet their ambition and aspiration are not strictly in proportion to their numerical strength. They put forward a transcending claim to representation, and when they ask for an "effective" representation it is coloured less by a numerical sense than a sense of political importance based not only on the fact of their having once been the Rulers of India but brought into relation with the prospects however visionary or fanciful of ruling India once more. This idea they do not, of course, put in a concrete form, for it offends the legal sense so far as the present Government is concerned and offends the national sense so far as the Hindus are concerned. The fact, they think, of a coherent continuous chain from Angora to Saharanpur of Mahomedan power and influence cannot be disputed. The further prolongation of the chain is of course immediately unthinkable, but what is impossible if a man like Kemal Pasha was found to secure the freedom of Turkey from hostile European powers and when Afghanistan is so near at hand and may be ready and willing to cross over to accomplish the eternal purpose of Islam and to secure a proper foundation for this future construction. The Mahomedans have already begun to advance a claim for complete separation of every political interest all along the line in the body politic of India, so that the identity of the Moslem Raj may be effectively emphasized and its integrity rapidly developed.

HINDUS.

Then comes the Hindu community which also may be said to be contributing to the communal contests by its sanghattan and other movements; but in this matter issues must be clearly understood. It is obvious that the Hindus as Hindus have not complicated the political situation by putting forward any communal claim to anything. The sanghattan has no directly political significance. I am cognizant, however, of the retort, that the Hindus have everything to gain and nothing to lose by general electorates and by the maintenance of the 'status quo' in other matters. But there is also a counter-retort to this. In at least two provinces the Hindus are in a minority and at least in one province and one sub-province they are hopelessly condemned to an insignificant numerical position for ever. And yet in those provinces the Hindus did not put forward any communal claim at any time. This should go some way at least to prove the bonafides of the Hindu claim that they are more for national than for communal interests, so far as such interests can be measured in terms of electorates and representation. Next, even when they contest the Mahomedan claim to communal electorates and representation they only object to the excess in the claim or the disproportionate demand in it. Apart from their general objection to communal electorates they have never refused to submit to any rule or formula of universal application by which the Mahomedan claim may be adjusted in all the provinces of India. Strictly speaking, representation in constituted bodies must be proportional to the share of the strength of electors representing any interest. Any equity requires that Mahomedans should have representation only in proportion to the number of electors they possess in any province according to any rule of universal application which Government may frame or apply. But the discussions at Delhi last year have proved that the Hindus are prepared even to go one step further and to waive even the claim to base representation on the strength of electorates and to agree to a share in representation according to population. This assumes and actually anticipates a condition of manhood suffrage, than which no more advanced or extreme theory of representation is conceivable. According to this concession Hindus would be in a minority in two Provinces, and yet the Hindus have not asked for any special protection for those minorities. The only position which the Hindus have taken and which, I think, they should never give up is that the Mahomedans cannot be allowed to claim special representation in different Provinces according to a special rule for that Province. In other words they do not object to any rule of universal application which Mahomedans may choose to abide by. But they object and will object to "ad hoc" pleas or rules, so that the Mahomedans may be enabled to say 'heads I win, tails you lose.' The application of any one universal rule would result naturally in hostages being given by both communities in different provinces. In the Frontier Provinces, the Punjab, Bengal and Sindh the Mahomedans would be in a position of advantage. On the other hand the Hindus would be in a position of advantage in other Provinces. Does this not give a kind of automatic guarantee against the ill-treatment of any one community by another in any Province, assuming that the Hindu and

(Continued on next page.)

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THE HINDU STAND POINT.

(Continued from previous page.)

Mahomedan communities are both animated by fellow-feeling for co-religionists?

SANGHATTAN.

From the above it will be seen that the contribution by the Hindus to the communal contest from the political point of view is the least of all the communities in India Why, then, it may be asked, the sanghattan which is a frankly communal movement! The answer to the question is that the movement though communal is both in point of religion and politics simply a defective movement. It has only a negative character in that it seeks to prevent further losses to the Hindu community occurring by reason of the propagandistic activities of other religions. Hinduism has as much right to live as any other religion. One need not go into the question whether Hinduism was right or wrong in being, in the past, a passive, exclusive non-proselytizing religion. Even now the most aggressive Hindu is not found to preach among his co-religionists that Hinduism should go forth and conquer those who have never been Hindus before. Unfortunately the idea seems to be too wild or even heretical to the typical or even to the average Hindu. He has not yet been reclaimed from that spirit of exclusiveness from foreign contact which led him to think that outside India there was nothing worth taking account of and that even within India the Hindu population that already existed was, as it were, numerically too big to be effectively good for its own welfare, that numerical plenty must be a cause of the degeneration of the social and religious ideal and that to shrink in the shell was the surer way to salvation and prosperity than to come out and advance. Even Shudhi, he thinks to be an adventure and would hedge it round with innumerable limitations and would propound in connexion with it mystifying conundrums which would befog the average Hindu and react upon the typical Hindu. Even in the matter of prevention of future conversions he would make his own conditions and would rather loose the owerer classes than give them even legitimate concessions. All this shows the narrow compass within which even the protective activities of the Hindu community are being manifested, and yet there are men in this country who must accuse the Hindu of having started the cry of Hinduism in danger, and that the Hindus would be held responsible for spoiling the cause of national advance. I have always wondered that these critics have never given a straight categorical reply to the categorical question namely, why should the Hindus not stir themselves to seek organized unity among themselves, if other religions in India are doing not only that but much more? Why should it be the responsibility of the Hindu alone to do nothing that would have even the most distant effect of disturbing the present complacent mood of Christians and Mahomedans who have been furiously nibbling not only at the fringe of Hinduism but daringly attacking at times even its heart and core. Will some body point out to me the least little breath of protest uttered by these wiseacres against the propagandistic activities of the Christian Missionaries and the Moslem Tablighists? Their warning against danger to national interest could be appreciated, if they were impartial in their condemnation of the disturbing communal activities of all communities alike. I really wonder why their wholesome advice should have been reserved only for the Hindu community and yet none of them, I believe, is really ignorant of the ravages that are being made in the ranks of the Hindu community from day to day, I may say, almost from hour to hour. Bishop Whitehead openly claims that the toll which Christianity levies upon Hinduism comes to two thousand souls or heads, whichever you may like to call it, every week. The real figure of conversions to Mahomedanism from week to week cannot be precisely estimated. But it must be evidently a good round figure. All possible means are being preached and practised for the benefit of Christian and Moslem aggrandizement among Hindus and it is an open secret that even the resources of Hindu States governed by Moslem Rulers are being used for this purpose. But whereas complaint is heard against the Shudhi and Sanghattan movements of the Hindus there is hardly an audible or even formal demur to the proselytizing propaganda of the non-Hindus.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

But I would ask the Hindu community no longer to concern itself with the accusations brought against them in this matter by interested critics. The Hindus ought not to lose the continuity of their effort by the red herring drawn across their path. They should have sense enough to see through the attempt to exploit their patriotism and national sentiment by people who have not themselves foresworn communal activity. The losses they have suffered in the past should now open their eyes to look at a future correct policy without the least blinking of hesitation. The Hindus cannot afford to lose thier integrity even in the name of Swarajya. And in this respect history indicates the reasonable limits beyond which any religion of community cannot be called upon to make concessions. It is almost amusing that some people should affect to believe that Hindus have been guilty of a great crime in happening to be in a majority over other communities in Hindusthan, that is to say, their own native country. If the other communities in India are in a minority here, have they not more than a "quid pro quo" or counter-balancing set-off in other countries? Are the Hindus to blame that these others are in a minority in India? And can any one seriously say that, if other things were allowed to be equal, the present numerical proportion between the different communities would disappear or even materially change for centuries? And in that case have not the minorities in India to accept their position in a reasonable spirit without fretting and fuming over the irremediable situation. As a Hindu I can say this that the Hindu community in India will always be prepared to abide by any rational scheme or method of giving protection to the minorities in India, which can be devised from any working parallel in any other country where a similar position may have been or is in existence. I may mention the methods of proportional representation, preferential vote limited vote and second ballot etc. It is open to any one even to suggest another and a better method, if imaginable. But as a Hindu, I would refuse, with all the insistence at my command, to be penalized or sheared like a sheep for the fault of being a numerical majority in this country. Further, I would insist upon the right being conceded to the Hindu of not only preserving intact their present numerical strength by every conceivable method, but also increasing it by the Shudhi movement for the sake of recouping at least the immediate losses.

REFORM FROM WITHIN.

In conclusion, I would point out that even those who strongly feel the need of the movement of Hindu organization do not, in many cases, realise the difficulties which beset their path. And what is worse, many of these difficulties are of their own making. The Hindu Society, we must all remember, cannot be well organised unless it has purged itself of its own inherent impurity and injustice. Hindu organization cannot be had merely for the asking that is to say, expressing approval for it. Its exclusive spirit has put it within a narrow and a straight jacket and even within that jacket it has been torn to pieces by the operation of quite a number of disintegrating forces. The caste system has been pushed to a ridiculous extent and we have been taught to glory in the very meagreness of our social groups. This naturally leads to each group acting for itself and working for its own exclusive welfare. Even the depressed and untouchable classes, though themselves kept at arm's length by the upper classes, practise the same fault in their own case and behave towards each other as they themselves were a superior caste and the rest no-where. Another line of cleavage runs along religious sectarianism which in the fury of its internal quarrels and dissentions is completely oblivious to the common danger which threatens from without. The Dwaiti and the Adwaiti, the Shankara and the Madhva, the Arya Samajist and the Sanatanist, the Shakta and the Shaivite, must all now agree to bury their small differences and to put in the forefront the one idea that, they have all to lose in common equally, if they do not present a united front and join hands in organising the Hindu Society. They have a stake in the country greater than any other community in India. In the recent troubles the Indian Mahomedans could at least think of such a thing as "Hijrat." though of course, they could not practise it successfully. But where in the whole wide world, is there an inch of space which the poor, unbefriended and threatened Hindu can call his own, outside Hindusthan? Other communities have their whole bases of operations and world-wide lines of communication and flotillas of boats and transports which can repenish them in India at need. The Hindu Society, on other hand, has long ago burnt its boats cut off every possible line of communication with the world with its own hand and has cooped itself up unwisely with [illegible] around itself and a foolish contrivance which the valve shuts against itself but opens out for any hostile soldier, adventurer or camp-follower to safely come across and give the best account of the slightest capacity of mischief or harm which he may possess. The only hope therefore, of this beleguered community now lies in strongly fortifying itself at all points of attack, make friends with all amongst itself and take good care of the blind, the lame and the diseased and to enthuse the whole garrison with the hope that it can save itself even now, if it makes up its mind, the hope being reinforced by the warning that it is doomed to destruction if it faints or falters for a moment. Hindus not only wish to attain political Swaraj in India, but they also wish to have their proper share of it, remaining Hindus. Like the late Lokamanya Tilak at Lucknow they should, of course, be prepared to make all reasonable concessions to the minorities in this country, but also like Lala Lajpat Rai at Bombay, they must be prepared to declare that they will fight for Swaraj cheerfully, along with Mahomedans and others, shoulder to shoulder but will carry on the struggle by themselves and without the others if the worst comes to the worst. Swaraj will not be worth having if we cannot purchase it with any price less than the loss of Hinduism itself.

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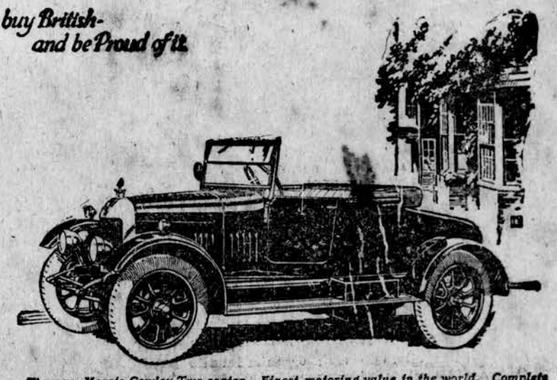

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